FOR FIVE DOLLARS
THE MORNING STAR
GOES ONE YEAR.
FROM $2.00 TO $3.00 CHEAPER
Than Other Dailies of its Class in North Carolina.

Entered at the Postoffice at Wilmington, N. C., as Second-class Mail Matter.

SUN	MON	TUE	WED	THU	FRI	SAT
					1	2
3	4	5	6	7	8	9
10	11	12	13	14	15	16
17	18	19	20	21	22	23
24	25	26	27	28	29	30

Port Almanac—May 10.

Sun Rises	4.59 A M
Sun Sets	6.54 P M
Day's Length	13 h 55 m
High Water at Southport	5.52 P M
High Water at Wilmington	7.35 P M

The Weather.

U. S. DEP'T OF AGRICULTURE.
WEATHER BUREAU,
WILMINGTON, N. C., May 10.

Meteorological data for yesterday:

Temperature: 8 a. m., 61°; 8 p. m., 68°; maximum, 77°; minimum, 50°; mean, 64°.

Rainfall for the day, —; rainfall for the month up to date, 1.97.

COTTON REGION BULLETIN.

There was very little rain yesterday in the cotton belt. In the Wilmington district there was only a "trace." The average maximum temperature ranged from 76 to 90 degrees.

FORECAST FOR TO-DAY.

For North Carolina and South Carolina: Fair; warmer in the eastern portion; southerly winds.

The barometer has fallen rapidly in the St. Lawrence valley, New England and the Middle Atlantic States. The temperature has risen decidedly from New England southward to Georgia and it is slightly warmer in the remaining districts east of the Mississippi. The weather is clear to-night from the Mississippi eastward to the Atlantic coast. The indications are that the weather will continue generally fair and warm in the districts east of the Mississippi.

OUTLINES.

The five persons captured on the schooner Competitor have been sentenced to death by the court-martial which tried them; the United States, it is understood, will not allow the executions to take place without a vigorous protest against the summary manner in which the trial was conducted. —— Advices have been received of the arrival of the steamer Bermuda on the coast of Honduras; it is believed that she succeeded in landing her cargo of arms and ammunition for the Cuban insurgents. —— Two hundred shipbuilders in Cleveland, Ohio, are on a strike for higher wages. —— The Northern Methodist Conference at Cleveland protest against the Florida school law prohibitiag whites and blacks from attending the same schools. —— Don M. Dickinson denies the charge made by Senator Vest that the Michigan State Democratic Convention was controlled by office-holders. —— One of the acts of the Southern Baptist Convention, in session at Chattanooga, was the recognition of the surviving members who participated in the reorganization of the Convention at Augusta, Ga., in 1845; the afternoon was taken up by addresses on the work of the Sunday School Board. ——War is regarded as the possible outcome of the negotiations between Great Britain and the South Africa Republic; the Boers demand the entire independence of the Transvaal and they mean to obtain it. —— New York markets: Money on call to-day was quoted easy at 3 per cent. cotton weak; middling gulf 8¼c; middling uplands 8¼c; Southern flour dull, easy and unchanged; common to extra fair $2.40@3.00; good to choice $3.00@3.30; wheat—spot dull and firmer; corn—spot dull and firm; No. 2 at elevator 35⅝; afloat 36⅝c; spirits turpentine nominal at 27½@27¾c; rosin dull but steady; strained common to good $1.90@1.95.

Discussing the Presidential outlook a contemporary asks, "Will Harrison consent?" Would a duck swim?

Yellow fever is attacking the new Spanish soldiers in Cuba before the rebs got a chance to take a whack at them.

They say that the amusement so far has cost Candidate Morton $150,000, and Platt seems to be having all the fun.

A Japanese merchant bought 300 tons of wire nails in Cleveland, Ohio, a few days ago for shipment to his country.

The bandits who held up a German Duke near Rome and got only $11 advised him to carry more ducats when he travelled, as mistakes like that were annoying.

New London, Conn., put on her Sunday clothes and spruced up to celebrate the 250th anniversary of her founding. Circumstances prevented the original settlers from being present.

— The Chicago *Record* thinks that if the Republicans nominate McKinley they will do a very unique thing in nominating a man who is running upon his tariff record when the money question is the real issue.

THE MORNING STAR

VOL. LVIII.—NO. 42. WILMINGTON, N. C., SUNDAY, MAY 10, 1896. WHOLE NO. 8,877

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.
REDUCED TO $5.00.
BUT NO REDUCTION IN SIZE OF PAPER, OR IN QUANTITY OR QUALITY OF READING MATTER.

IMPORTANT ANNOUNCEMENT.

Attention is called to the following REDUCED RATES of Subscription to THE MORNING STAR:

TO MAIL SUBSCRIBERS.

Twelve Months	$5.00
Six "	2.50
Three "	1.25
Two "	1.00
One "	50

TO CITY SUBSCRIBERS.

The STAR will be delivered by carrier at any point in the city at 12 cents per week, or 45 cents per month.

The Philadelphia *Record* reminds Mr. McKinley that it would be a very easy thing for him to say, "I am in favor of maintaining the single gold standard of value." Mr. McKinley has too much sense to indulge in such remarks at this time. He is making pretty fair progress as it is, and nobody ever suspected McKinley of idiocy.

Surgery is making good progress these days. With the telephonic probe, which locates metallic substances by sound, a ball was located in the leg of a man the other day, at Bellevue Hospital, New York, which had been in the leg for two years and which the X ray failed to discover. In a few minutes the ball was removed.

If the reports be true there was some very able-bodied perjury in the Jackson trial in Kentucky, and unluckily for Jackson the perjurers are owning up.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

A P LEVY—Wanted.
HAMME—Spring styles.
BUNTING—Open all day.
F. RICHTER—Best beer.
J H HARDIN—Sarsaparilla.
CLYDE LINE—Sailing days.
JOHNSON & FORE—Call early.
SEACOAST ROAD—Schedule.
STR WILMINGTON—Schedule.
R R BELLAMY & CO.—Beans.
WORTH & WORTH—Molasses.
FOR SALE—Combination bicycle.
D O'CONNOR—Real estate agent.
C W YATES & CO—Buy the best.
SEACOAST ROAD—Freight notice.
H C PREMPERT'S SONS—Barbers.
JAS D NUTT—Preventive and cure.
NOTICE—Cape Fear Camp, U C V.
J H REHDER & CO—To merchants.
G R FRENCH & SON—Just received.
ATLANTIC NAT'L BANK—Statement.
W B COOPER-Free silver bak'g powder
C W POLVOGT & CO—Lowest prices.
ALDERMAN HARDWARE CO—Freezers
MERCER & EVANS—Are you in need.
S. W SANDERS—The Unlucky Corner
BRADDY & GAYLORD-Bright May morning.
SOUTHERLAND & COWAN—Up to date livery stable.

NEW BUSINESS LOCALS.

NOTICE—Stray mules.
SALESMEN—Merchants trade.
OUR safety deposit lock boxes.

PERSONAL PARAGRAPHS

Pertinent Paragraphs Pertaining Principally to People and Pointedly Printed.

— Mr. H. Butters, of Hub, is in the city.

— Capt. C. C. Morse, of Southport, was here yesterday.

— Mr. E. L. Wharf of Boston, is in the city, stopping at The Purcell.

— Mr. Wm. P. Monroe, of Savannah, is in the city on a visit to his family.

— Mr. M. E. Carr, of Cape Fear township, called at the STAR office last night.

— Col. and Mrs. John F. Bruton are in the city, the guests of Col. Walker Taylor.

— Mr. Joseph E. Johnson, of Warsaw, was a visitor in the city yesterday.

— Mr. C. E. Olds of the New York *Journal*, was a visitor in the city yesterday.

— Mr. J. H. Johnson, of Providence, R. I., was in the city yesterday, a guest of The Purcell.

— Mr. E. M. Parr, Marion; J. S. C. Carpenter, N. C., were among the arrivals in the city yesterday.

— Mr. Harry N. Latham left yesterday for Rocky Mount to accept a clerkship with the A. C. L.

— Messrs. C. G. Smith, M. T. Craig, E. H. Atkins and A. E. Stevens, of Southport, are among the visitors in the city.

— Mr. W. H. Gerken left last night for Savannah, Ga., to look after his son, who stabbed young Wayne last Saturday night.

— Mr. I. L. Greenwald returned yesterday from Raleigh, where he has been attending the Grand Lodge meeting of the Royal Arcanum.

— Mr. J. L. Corbett, of Alpine, Sampson county, a subscriber to the WEEKLY STAR since its first issue, was a visitor at the STAR office yesterday.

— The many friends of Mr. Robt. B. Davis, Jr., will be glad to learn that he has been appointed freight agent at Rocky Mount for the A. C. L. He is a clever young man; has been in the A. C. L. Auditor's office for eight years.

— Mr. A. S. Holden who was one of fifty-nine persons who wrote articles for the *Boot and Shoe Recorder* on the query "What constitutes a successful salesman," won the prize. He was the only Wilmington contestant and his work shows well for our city.

LOCAL DOTS.

Items of Interest Gathered Here and There and Briefly Noted.

— Local forecast for to-day: Fair; warmer; southwest winds.

— The drug store of Mr. J. Hicks Bunting, in the Y. M. C. A. building, will be open to-day.

— The W. L. I., in gray uniform, have been ordered to meet at their armory at 8 p. m. Monday.

— Attention is called to the quarterly statement of the Atlantic National bank. It is a good showing.

— The incorporators of the Wilmington Fair Association will meet tomorrow night at 8 o'clock at The Orton.

— The North and South Carolina branches of the Clan MacRae will have a reunion Tuesday, the 19th inst., at Maxton.

— Members of Cape Fear Camp, Confederate Veterans, are requested to meet at Oakdale cemetery to-morrow at 4.30 o'clock.

— In the absence of the pastor, there will be no preaching at the First Baptist church to-day, but there will be prayer service at 11 o'clock a. m.

— A small frame dwelling on Seventh between Ann and Nun streets was slightly damaged by fire about 10.30 a. m. yesterday. The loss was nominal.

— The members of the Memorial Choir are requested to meet the wagonette opposite the armory of the W. L. I. Monday afternoon at 3.30 o'clock sharp.

— The Third North Carolina Infantry Association will assemble at Oakdale cemetery Monday afternoon, May 11th, to participate in the Memorial exercises with the Ladies' Memorial Association.

— Members of George Davis Camp, Sons of Confederate Veterans, are ordered to assemble at the gate at Oakdale cemetery to-morrow afternoon at 4 o'clock to take part in the Memorial exercises.

— The friends of Mr. and Mrs. C. N. Brewer will sympathize with them in their sad affliction in the loss of their infant daughter who died yesterday of cholera infantum. The funeral will take place this afternoon from the residence, No. 902 North Fifth street.

— Mr. B. L. Widenfeller, of Charlotte, N. C., who has been in Wilmington several days, in the interest of the Bartholomay Brewing Company, of Rochester, N. Y., has made arrangements to place this beer—said to be the best in the world—in all the saloons and restaurants in the city.

BY RIVER AND RAIL.

Receipts of Naval Stores and Cotton Yesterday.

Wilmington & Weldon R. R.—51 bales cotton.

Wilmington, Columbia & Augusta R. R.—5 bales cotton, 54 casks spirits turpentine, 90 bbls rosin, 33 bbls tar, 9 bbls crude turpentine.

Carolina Central R. R.—1 bale cotton, 16 casks spirits turpentine, 2 bbls; rosin, 9 bbls tar.

Cape Fear & Yadkin Valley R. R.—1 bale cotton, 28 casks spirits turpentine, 48 bbls rosin, 33 bbls tar.

Schooner Argyle—4 casks spirits turpentine, 57 bbls rosin, 12 bbls tar.

Total receipts—Cotton, 58 bales, spirits turpentine, 105 casks; rosin, 197 bbls; tar, 86 bbls; crude turpentine, 9 bbls.

Funeral of Mrs. McMillan.

The funeral of the late Mrs. Mary A. S. McMillan took place yesterday afternoon at 5 o'clock from the First Presbyterian church, the Rev. P. H. Hoge, D. D., conducting the services. The remains were interred in Oakdale cemetery. Messrs. B. G. Worth, S. Northrop, J. C. Shepard, W. H. Sprunt, R. W. Price, Jos. H. McRee and W. R. Kenan were the pall bearers.

Cape Fear River Improvement.

The Government boat *Wright*, Capt. Dixey, engaged in improvement of the Cape Fear river above Wilmington, arrived in the city last night from Fayetteville. The *Wright* has been at work three weeks pulling out snags and improving the navigation of the river. She will go up Northeast Monday on a tour of duty.

One Cent a Word,

Hereafter advertisements to go in our "Business Locals" department will be charged one cent per word for each insertion; but no advertisement, however short, will be taken for less than 20 cents.

This is a reduction from former rates and it is also a convenience to advertisers, who can calculate the exact cost of their advertisements, which must be paid for always in advance.

Reduced Rates to Raleigh.

For the Republican State Convention, Raleigh, N. C., May 14th, the Atlantic Coast Line will sell reduced rate tickets over its lines in North Carolina. Tickets to be sold May 12th, 13th and 14th, final limit May 18th. Rate from Fayetteville will be $4.00; Kelford, $6.00; Weldon, $4.65; Wilmington, $6.55.

Brock the Wife-Murderer.

There was a report current yesterday that Brock, a white man who was convicted of the murder of his wife on Wrightsville beach a few years ago, had escaped with four other convicts from one of the penitentiary farms, that two of the escaped prisoners had been captured, and that Brock and the others were still at large.

Don't Be Buncoed!!

Why pay 5 cents for a New York newspaper when you can buy the great New York *Daily Journal*, which contains more cable news than the *Herald*, more general news than the *World* and more interesting and special features than both combined, for one cent daily or 11c per week, including Sunday. Order from C. M. Harris, news dealer, Front street. †

MEMORIAL DAY, 1896.

Col. Wm. L. DeRosset, Marshal.
Col. Walker Taylor, Chief of Staff.
Aides—Geo. N. Harriss, E. Keith Calder, W. C. Galloway, M. D., Gaston L Myers, H. L. Miller, J. Allen Taylor, T. Edwin Brown, R. F. Crow—all from Geo. Davis Camp No. 1, Sons of Veterans.

The procession will be formed near the site of the Lodge at the Cemetery, at 4.30 p. m.

The artillery salute will be fired from the hill near the Cemetery at 4.15.

ORDER OF PROCESSION.
Cornet Band.
Wilmington Light Infantry.
Naval Reserve Division.
Mayor W. N. Harriss.
Officers of Oakdale Cemetery Co.
Chaplain and Orator.
Ladies' Oakdale Memorial Association.
Daughters of the Confederacy.
Third North Carolina Infantry Association.
Cape Fear Camp, No. 254, United Confederate Veterans.
Other Veterans of the C. S. Army or Navy.
Organized Schools.

No one will be admitted to the lot before the procession reaches there, and then only such as are in the procession.

All schools are cordially invited, both private and public, to meet in organized bodies.

The merchants of the city are particularly requested to close their places of business at 2 p. m., so as to admit of their employes attending these sad services.

The aides are requested to meet at the cemetery at 3.45 p. m. sharp.

Dr. W. C. Galloway and Mr. J. Allen Taylor will have especial charge of the lot, and are charged to see that all instructions from the marshal are carried out.

Messrs. Geo. N. Harriss and E. K. Calder will have charge of the Veteran organizations in the procession; Gaston L. Myers and H. L. Miller, of the ladies' organizations; and R. F. Crow and T. Edwin Brown of the remainder of the procession.

The order of services will be given out at the lot.

The choir will comprise: Miss Cannie Chasten, accompanist; Miss Annie Adrian, soprano; Miss Lidie Whitney, soprano; Miss Carrie White, soprano; Miss Annie Calder, alto; Miss Kate Burnett, alto; Miss Kate Stoller, alto; Mr. Jas. D. Smith, tenor; Mr. C. H. Cooper, tenor; Mr. H. K. Holden, bass; Mr. A. S. Holden, bass; and others.

BASE BALL.

The Record of the Clubs—Games to be Played To-day and To-morrow—Pearsall the Pitcher of the N. C. University Team Attracting Attention.

The base ball season is in full blast and the clubs of the National League are nerving themselves to the contest. Thus far the showing made by Baltimore, New York and Brooklyn has been very disappointing to their "rooters," but Brooklyn and Baltimore have picked up considerably in the past week. New York seems to be playing in hard luck and is sticking closer to Louisville than "its paternal relation." Philadelphia, Boston and Pittsburg are now playing first-class ball and will certainly be near the top when the season closes. The Western clubs are, as usual, putting up their best games during the fore part of the season; they have good ball players and are expected to come up near the front at the finish.

The record of the clubs at the close of the games played Friday is as follows:

Clubs.	Won.	Lost.	Per cent.
Philadelphia	12	5	.706
Pittsburg	11	5	.688
Boston	11	6	.647
Chicago	11	7	.611
Cleveland	6	6	.600
Cincinnati	10	7	.588
Baltimore	9	8	.529
Washington	8	9	.471
Brooklyn	7	10	.412
St. Louis	7	11	.389
New York	5	12	.294
Louisville	2	16	.111

To-day's contests will be, Washington at Cincinnati, Brooklyn at Louisville, Baltimore at St. Louis; to-morrow, Philadelphia at Cleveland, Baltimore at St. Louis, New York at Pittsburg, Washington at Cincinnati, Brooklyn at Louisville, Boston at Chicago.

This week's *Sporting Life* pays the Chapel Hill University team a great compliment and puts much credit upon the team's pitcher, Mr. Fred Pearsall, who, it says, although probably the most diminutive little fellow pitching ball in the college ranks to-day, and a left-hander at that, is mistifying the college teams of this country and is brilliantly making a reputation. It says his team are not only winning the Southern championship, but also lowering the colors of all the big college teams of the North, with the exception of Princeton.

SUNDAY SERVICES.

St. Paul's Evangelical Lutheran church, corner of Market and Sixth streets, Rev. K. Boldt, pastor. Fifth Sunday after Easter: German service at 11 a. m.; English service at 8 p. m. Sunday School at 4.30 p. m. All seats free.

Rev. J. Hildreth will preach at Brooklyn Baptist church to-day, morning and evening. Sunday School hours changed from 3 to 4 p. m.

Services in St. John's Church to day by the rector at 7.45 and 11 a. m. and 5.30 p. m. Sunday school 4.30 p. m.

Services in Seamen's Bethel to-day at 3 p. m., conducted by Rev. Dr. Carmichael. All seafaring and river men are cordially invited to attend.

St. Matthew's English Lutheran church, Fourth street above Bladen, Rev. G. D. Bernheim, pastor: Morning service at 11 o'clock; evening service at 8 o'clock. Sunday school at 4.30 p. m. Seats all free and every person cordially invited.

Housekeepers who want servants are in the habit of supplying their needs from the STAR'S want column. Are you looking for a situation? The STAR'S want column will bring you the best results. One cent a word. But no ad. taken for less than 20 cents tf

Those needing the Automatic Burglar Proof Window Locks, which are cheap, strong and secure, or the latest "Diamond" Knife and Scissor sharpener, which are the best, will do well to write or call on Mr. J. D. Sidbury, 511 Queen street. A large number has already been sold. †

CIVIL SERVICE LAW.

ITS EFFECT UPON INTERNAL REVENUE OFFICE-HOLDERS.

Arrangements for Memorial Day in Raleigh—Col. Edmund Jones Will Deliver the Address—Republican Convention of the Fourth District to Convene Wednesday Next—Doctor Mott's Presence in the City Creates Uneasiness Among Republicans.

[*Star Correspondence*]

RALEIGH, N. C. May 9.

The extension of the Civil Service law by President Cleveland this week greatly affects the present regime of office-holders in the Revenue Department. In fact, Collector Simmons and a colored laborer are the only ones who were not affected. Ex-Judge Womack, four chief clerks, three stamp clerks and twelve deputy collectors are thankful to Mr. Cleveland for his course this week in extending Civil Service "reform." One of the clerks affected said to-day, "I hate the law, but then it gives me a new lease of life."

The League Literary Society of the A. and M. College had its annual debate last evening. The young men have improved very much recently in their speaking.

Mrs. Mary E. Heartt, wife of the late Leo E. Heartt, died last evening in Charlotte in the 77th year of her age. She was the mother of Chief of Police Chas. D. Heartt, and Leo and Frank Heartt, of Durham. Her remains will be brought here for interment this afternoon.

The programme for Memorial Day exercises has been arranged and is quite an attractive one. Col. Edmund Jones, of Lenoir, will deliver the address, taking as his subject, "General Leaventhorpe." Capt. S. A. Ashe is the chief marshal.

The Dockery people are going to make the Yarborough House their headquarters, which place will be opened to the public for the occasion. Rooms were engaged yesterday by Claude Dockery.

Chairman Holton is dead-set against the Civil Service law. He says he will support a resolution giving it the black-eye in the State Convention.

The Fourth Congressional Convention convenes here next Wednesday. The contesting Dockery delegations from Wake and Franklin will be seated. McKinley will be endorsed. There is no doubt but that the Ohioan will be endorsed in the State Convention. Everybody is going for him, now that they see which way the wind is blowing.

Dr. Mott's presence here caused some uneasiness among local Republicans. Dr. Mott is the most astute and most dreaded politician in the State. His enemies admit that. Dr. Mott will do all he can to create a cyclone in the Rebublican convention. It is claimed that he has Loge Harris' sympathy. The two worked in harness for a number of years.

Supt. Leazer says sixty convicts will be sent to Ashboro next week to begin the construction of Mr. Page's new road from Ashboro to Stoe; 125 convicts will work on the road.

If there is anything you want, advertise for it. Is there anything you don't want? Advertise it in the Business Locals of the STAR. One cent a word. But no ad. taken for less than 20 cents. tf

DIED.

BREWER—In this city at 10 o'clock last night, LIDA P. BREWER, infant daughter of C. N. and Agnes Brewer, aged 15 months and 23 days.

Funeral this Sunday afternoon at 5 o'clock from the residence, No. 902 North Fifth street, Friends and acquaintances are invited to attend. *

NELSON—In this city last night at 11 o'clock, MRS. JULIA A. NELSON, wife of Mr. Jno. M. Nelson, aged 42 years.

The funeral will take place to-morrow (Monday) morning at 10 o'clock, from residence, No. 14 Blount's alley, between Market and Princess streets. Friends and acquaintances are invited to attend. *

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Open All Day,

Both Stores, BUNTING'S Pharmacy, Y. M. C. A. Building.

BUNTING'S Brooklyn Pharmacy will be open from 7 a. m. to 11 p. m.
my 10 1t

Wilmington Seacoast Railroad.

FREIGHT WILL BE RECEIVED at Princess Street Station for this road from 8 a. m. to 2 p. m. on and after this date, except Sundays.

ALL FREIGHT MUST BE PREPAID.
May 10th, 1896.
R OSCAR GRANT, Superintendent.
ma 10 tf

Cape Fear Camp No. 254 U. C. V.

MEMBERS OF THIS CAMP ARE REQUESTED to meet at Oakdale Cemetery on Monday, 11th inst., Memorial Day, at 4 30 p. m. Members having the Regulation Badges are requested to wear them.

By order of the Commander.
ma 10 1t HENRY SAVAGE, Adjutant.

Wilmington Seacoast Railroad.

ON AND AFTER SATURDAY, MAY 9th, trains will run the following schedule:
Leave Wilmington 10 a. m., 2.30 p. m. and 6.30 p. m
Leave Ocean View 7.30 a. m., 11 00 a. m. 5 p. m.
Freight will be received daily, except Sunday, from 8 a. m. until 2 p. m.
my 5 tf R. OSCAR GRANT, Superintendent.

We Are Still

IN BUSINESS at No. 11 South Front street and would be pleased to have you give us a call when in need of our services. Respectfully,
H. C. PREMPERT'S SONS,
apr 26 tf Barbers and Hair Dressers.

FREE SILVER BAKING POWDER.

40 Cases 16 to 1 POWDER.
75 Barrels MULLETS.
10 Cases WIDOW'S MITE.
80 Cases MATCHES.
90 Bushels CLAY PEAS.
25 Bushels B. E. PEAS.
W. B. COOPER,
Wholesale Grocer and Commission Merchant,
226 North Water street,
my 10 tf D & W Wilmington, N. C.

Hardin's Sarsaparilla,

THE GREAT SPRING TONIC.

Seventy five cents per bottle or three for $2.00. Same size as Hood's. For sale at

HARDIN'S PALACE PHARMACY
126 So. Front St.
Phone 55.
ap 26 tf

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Notice to Merchants!

BARGAINS IN

CANDIES.

Special prices for a few days only. Extra quality Mixed Candy, no Gum Drops, in 50 pound Baskets, 5¾c.

One lot of new Renny Candies. Regular price 55c box only 35c.

Lemon and Vanilla Extracts—Extra quality, large size, regular price 75c a dozen for 45c a dozen. Smaller sizes at 39c a dozen. We have only a limited quantity. Prices cannot be duplicated. Don't delay, but call at once. Also special prices in other Candies.

CHEWING GUMS,
BASKETS,
BROOMS,
PAPER AND BAGS,
WOODENWARE,
LAMPS AND CHIMNEYS,
TINWARE, &c.

Call or send orders to

J. H. REHDER & CO.,
Largest Department Store,
617 & 619 North Fourth St.,
Wilmington, N. C.
'Phone 118. my 80 tf

Just Received

A HANDSOME LOT OF

Ladies' Black Jersey

LEGGINGS

—FOR—

SUMMER WEAR,

Special Sale at $1.00.

Geo. R. French & Sons.
my 10 tf

ARE YOU IN NEED

—OF—

Summer Foot Wear?

If so come and see us, we have them to please you in quality, styles and sizes, at prices as low as the lowest.

ASK TO SEE OUR SPECIALTIES IN

Ladies' and Gents' Bicycle Shoes and Summer Leggings.

They are up to date.

Respectfully,
Mercer & Evans.
H. C. Evan's Old Stand,
my 9 tf 115 Princess street.

Beans, Beans, Beans.

Large Stock Just Received.

EVERY VARIETY SOLD IN THIS SECTION OF

VEGETABLE

—AND—

Farm Seeds

Truckers and Gardners will find it to their interest to buy from

Robt. R. Bellamy & Co.,
DRUGGISTS AND SEEDSMEN,
Wilmington, N. C.
feb 9 tf

Combination Bicycle

FOR SALE.

A Combination "Crusader" Bicycle, for either lady or gentleman. Cushion Tires. Brand new. Will be sold cheap. Call in person, or address M., at
ap 7 tf STAR OFFICE.

Office Sec'y Wilmington & Weldon R. R. Co

WILMINGTON, N. C., May 2, 1896.

The Board of Directors of the Wilmington & Weldon R. R. Co. have declared a dividend of three per cent. on the capital stock of that Company payable to all holders of record of this date. Dividend due and payable on and after May 12, 1896. The transfer books will stand closed from May 2nd to May 12th, 1896, inclusive.
JAS. F. POST, Jr.,
Secretary and Treasurer W. & W. R. R. Co.
ma 8 tf

Wanted,

EVERYBODY TO CALL AND TRY THE best Whiskey, Wine and Beer in the city. Mixed drinks a specialty. Fine Cigars, &c. French Cafe,
A. P. LEVY, Manager,
my 2 tf 117 Princess street.

LOWEST PRICES FOR HIGH GRADE GOODS.

We claim the best assortment suited to the needs of our patrons, the very best quality, the latest style and the Lowest Price, everything considered, to be found anywhere. Our stock and prices at all times will verify this assertion. We now offer a complete line of

STAPLE AND FANCY DRY GOODS,

Dress Goods, Fancy Goods, Notions, Etc.,

And respectfully invite you to investigate our claims. See for yourself if the quality is right. See if the assortment is right. See if the style is right. See if the price is right. We know it is and the same knowledge will be yours.

Visit us this week and note the reductions we have made in our DRESS GOODS Stock. 20 per cent. discount on all Woollen Dress Goods, (Black excepted).

For Summer Wear we have the most complete stock of Linens, Lawns, Dimities, Ducks, &c., in white and colored figured ever shown in this city.

Visit our Second Floor for Matting, Carpets, Oil Cloth, Mosquito Nets, Trunks, Grips and Ladies' Summer Muslin Underwear.

We are sole Agents for the W. B. Corset and Butterick Patterns. Samples on application.

C. W. POLVOGT & CO.,
Successors to Katz & Polvogt.
my 10 tf No. 9 North Front Street, Wilmington, N. C.

THIS IS EARLY ON A

Bright May Morning.

We will begin by telling our many readers and pleasant customers of our grand success in this beautiful month. This month all living nature is in full bloom, and just so is our live, pushing Dry Goods store. Every shelf, table, and counter likewise is piled up with new and pretty Spring Goods. And twenty-two clerks are busy all the while distributing these pretty, new goods to the stylish and pleasant people of our dear Old North State. Do you need Dry Goods, Clothing, Shoes, or Underwear and Hats for yourself or family? We have them; we can fill your want, satisfy your taste and please your pocket-book. Try us, and join the happy band that trade at the

One Price, Spot Cash Racket Store.

CLOTHING—We can fit you. Try us. Our stock is large and new. Men's wool, in very pretty Suits, just received. $3.85 and 4.50; heavier weight, 5.00. A very pretty Gray Cutaway Coat, all wool, $5.00. A very fine all wool Coat and Vest, black, skeleton lined, $3.50 and 4.50. Odd Vest, a job, at 25c each. Black Alapaca Coats from $1.25, 1.50 to 2.00 each. Brilliantine Coats, silk finished, $1.75 each. Light weight Store Coats, 50 and 88c each. Men's and boy's Straw Hats from 10, 25, 40 and 50c up to $1.00. Good Wool Pants, extra quality, for $1.25 and 1.50 a pair. Boy's Clothing all styles and prices. A big lot of new Clothing just received.

OUR MILLINERY Department is surely very popular. We are doing a fine business in this line. The Bell Crown Sailor in all prices, at 50, 75c, $1.00 and 1.50 each. In black, white and blue Trimmed Hats, all styles and prices. New Laces, Veilings and Dress Trimmings.

OUR SHOES have had a splendid run this spring, and our supply is equal to the demand. We have everything in Shoes. Slippers from 90c a pair to $3.50.

Remember our pretty stock of Summer Dress Goods, Percales, Ducks, Piques, Lawns, Linens, Silks Flannels and Serges. Come to us for Dress Goods. Beautiful Lawns, at 5, 6 and 10c a yard. A beautiful line of pretty, light, Figured Piques, at 10c a yard. Challies, at 5c. Ginghams, at 4 and 5c. Brilliantines, at 19, 25, 40 and 50c per yard. Oriental Lace, very pretty patterns, 14 inches wide, worth 40c, a job at 20c per yard. Come and see us, and we promise to save you money in every line of goods you may need. Our business is very good. We are doing twice as much business now as we ever did at this season of the year before. The reason of our immense business is, we sell goods of all classes to suit the masses, and at prices that defy competition.

You will find us at 113 North Front street, opposite the Orton House.

Braddy & Gaylord, Prop.
ma 10 tf WILMINTON'S BIG RACKET STORE.

Buy The Best, It Pays.

REMINGTON TYPEWRITERS,

Remington Bicycles,

Both made by the Remington Arms Co.

Remington products have a world-wide reputation of being the FINEST that experience and money can produce.

We are sole dealers for above. Also Agents for the Celebrated

Victor Wheels.

C. W. YATES & CO.
my 10 tf WILMINGTON, N. C.

Statement of ATLANTIC NATIONAL BANK

OF WILMINGTON, N. C.,

At the close of Business May 7th, 1896, Condensed from Report to Comptroller.

RESOURCES.

Loans		$503,018 05
Overdrafts		48 43
U. S. 4 per cent. Bonds (at par)		31,250 00
Banking House and Fixtures		10,000 00
Redemption Fund		1,406 00
Due from Reserve Agents	$53,904 15	
Due from other Banks	80,093 87	
Cash on hand	93,880 25	227,807 27
Total		$773,554 74

LIABILITIES.

Capital	$125,000 00
Surplus	$10,000 00
Undivided profits	17,915 58 — 27,915 58
Circulation	25 120 00
Total Deposits	562,519 16
Total	$773,554 74

DIRECTORS:

J. W. Norwood, W. E. Springer,
D. L. Gore, C. W. Worth,
S. P. McNair, E. J. Powers,
Sam'l Bear, Jr., H. L. Vollers,
W. C. Coker, Jr.
J. L. Coker, Hartsville, S. C., G. A. Norwood, Greenville, S. C.
New York correspondent, Chemical National Bank.
ma 10 tf

THE BEST BEER IN THE WORLD.

CELEBRATED BARTHOLOMAY BREWING CO.

OF ROCHESTER, N. Y.,

Will have their BEER on the market at all Saloons,

Beginning Tuesday, May 12th.

If you want the best drink it and call for it.

my 10 tf F. RICHTER, Agent.

At The Unlucky Corner

—THE—

HAMS

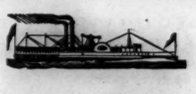
we advertised are nearly gone, some to Georgia. Don't get left. Buy one.

Fox River Butter 25 Cents Pound.

Don't buy an inferior article of Butter when you can get this grade for 25 cents.

S. W. SANDERS.
my 8 tf

SOUTHPORT AND WILMINGTON.



STEAMER WILMINGTON.

	Leave Wilmington. A. M.	P. M.	Leave Southport. A. M.	P. M.
MONDAY	9 30	.....	6 00	2 30
TUESDAY	9 30	.....	.....	2 30
WEDNESDAY	9 30	.....	.....	2 30
THURSDAY	9 30	.....	.....	2 30
FRIDAY	9 30	5 00	.....	2 30
SATURDAY	.....	2 30	8 00	.....

ap 19 tf J. W. HARPER.

PUBLISHER'S ANNOUNCEMENT.

THE MORNING STAR, the oldest daily newspaper in North Carolina, is published daily except Monday, at $5 00 per year, $2 50 for six months, $1 25 for three months, 50 cents for one month, to mail subscribers. Delivered to city subscribers at the rate of 15 cents per week for any period from one week to one year.

ADVERTISING RATES (DAILY).—One square one day, $1 00; two days, $1 75; three days, $2 50; four days, $3 00; five days, $3 50; one week, $4 00; two weeks, $6 50; three weeks, $8 50; one month, $10 00; two months $17 00; three months, $24 00; six months, $40 00; twelve months, $80 00. Ten lines of solid Nonpareil type make one square.

THE WEEKLY STAR is published every Friday morning at $1 00 per year, 50 cents for six months, 30 cents for three months.

All announcements of Fairs, Festivals, Balls, Hops, Picnics, Society Meetings, Political Meetings, &c., will be charged regular advertising rates.

Notices under head of "City Items" 20 cents per line o first insertion, and 15 cents per line for each subsequent insertion.

Advertisements discontinued before the time contracted for has expired charged transient rates for time actually published.

No advertisements inserted in Local Columns at any price.

A announcements and recommendations of candidates for office, whether in the shape of communications or otherwise, will be charged as advertisements.

Payments for transient advertisements must be made in advance. Known parties, or strangers with proper reference, may pay monthly or quarterly, according to contract.

Remittances must be made by Check, Draft, Postal Money Order, Express or in Registered Letter. Only such remittances will be at the risk of the publisher.

Communications, unless they contain important news or discuss briefly and properly subjects of real interest, are not wanted; and, if acceptable) n every other way, they will invariably be rejected if the real name of the author s withheld.

Notices of Marriage or Death, Tributes of Respect Resolutions of Thanks, &c., are charged for as ordinary advertisements, but only half rates when paid for strictly in advance. At this rate 50 cents will pay for a simple announcement of Marriage or Death.

An extra charge will be made for double-colums or triple-column advertisements.

Advertisements inserted once a week in Daily will be charged $1 00 per square for each insertion. Every other day, three-fourths of daily rate. Twice a week, two-thirds of daily rate.

Contract advertisers will not be allowed to exceed their space or advertise anything foreign to their regular business without extra charge at transient rates.

Advertisements kept under the head of "New Advertisements" will be charged fifty per cent. extra.

Advertisements to follow reading matter, or to occupy any special place, will be charged extra according to he position desired.

The Morning Star.

BY WILLIAM H. BERNARD.

WILMINGTON, N. C.

SUNDAY MORNING, MAY 10, 1896

SECRETARY CARLISLE'S FIVE POINTS.

The gold organs are now resurrecting Secretary Carlisle's "five points," in which he sums up the silver question, and making them do duty again. They call it putting the silver issue in a nutshell, from which we infer that they look upon them as five very strong points, although it isn't quite apparent in what their strength lies. As brevity is said to be the soul of wit, the merit in these points may be in their brevity. They read as follows:

"First—There is not a free coinage country in the world to-day that is not on a silver basis.

"Second—There is not a gold standard country in the world to-day that does not use silver as money alongjwith gold.

"Third—There is not a silver standard country in the world to-day that uses gold as money along with silver.

"Fourth—There is not a silver standard country in the world to day that has more than one-third as much money in circulation per capita as the United States has; and

"Fifth—There is not a silver standard country in the world to-day where the laboring man receives fair pay for his day's work."

If every one of these was literally true, it wouldn't affect the silver issue in this country one particle, for that issue as far as we are concerned is one which affects us and us only, but they are not all true, and there are none of them true as far as the application is made to this country, because the conditions between this and the silver standard countries is so different that there is no ground for a comparison between them :

He says, first: "There is not a free coinage country in the world to-day that is not on a silver basis." There is not a free coinage country in the world to-day that is more on a silver basis than it was before the European nations and this country demonetized silver, and which was not always as much on a silver basis as it is now, so that we fail to see what effect free coinage has or has had in putting them on a silver basis, or what particular pertinence to the question there is in this point. But if it were literally true what does it amount to? Is there anything horrid in being on a silver basis, that it should inspire terror? Does it follow that because these countries which have free coinage, and have always been on a silver basis, are now on a silver basis that we would necessarily be on a silver basis if free coinage were restored in this country? We had free coinage until 1873. Were we on a silver basis then? And if not then why should we be henceforth? Didn't we prosper then when we had free coinage? And if we prospered then under it why couldn't we prosper again under it? But the free coinage countries, with their silver basis seem to be doing pretty well and if so what does it matter whether they are on a silver basis or not ?

In answer to the second point it may be said that if the gold standard countries use silver as money along with gold it is because they can't help it; the silver is necessary to them, and the fact that they use it at all is a concession as to its value as a money metal. But they, with the exception of this country, use it as a subsidiary coin, and that is the use to which the gold advocates would reduce it in this country if they could, and the use to which they will confine it if they succeed.

The third is not true, for there is not a silver standard country in the world which does not use gold as well as silver as money. There may be little or no gold in circulation with them but in that respect they are as well off as we are for there is little or no gold in circulation with us. We use gold to pay interest on our bonds and interest on money invested by foreigners in American enterprises or securities, and they do the same, so that as far as gold is concerned we are on the same footing with them. But if they do not use gold as money they seem to get along without it, so what difference does it make? If they can get along without gold and prosper, couldn't we do the same, in the event that the free coinage of silver should drive gold out and put us on that awful silver basis which the gold men say it would ?

While the fourth "point" is true to some extent it is not strictly true, for the *per capita* business is one that shows up considerably larger on paper than it does in fact. Instead of there being, as alleged, $24 and some cents *per capita* in circulation, it is a question whether there is more than a third of this sum in actual circulation. Deduct the money that is hoarded, locked up in bank vaults and Government vaults, and he would be an expert mathematician who could figure out $24 *per capita*, or anything like it. But what if these countries have less *per capita* than we have? Is this in consequence of their having free coinage? If they didn't have free coinage wouldn't they have less *per capita*? This being so, isn't free coinage a good thing for them? But if they have less *per capita* than we have they need less and can get along on less, for their habits, manners, conditions and pursuits are different. They are mainly agricultural countries, with but little commerce, but few manufactories, and consequently they do not need as much money in circulation as we do. But does it follow because we have a larger *per capita* circulation than the silver standard countries that we have enough, do not have use for any more and therefore should not have free silver coinage? That's what this point means if it has any application.

The fifth is doubtless true. There is not a silver standard country in the world where the laboring man receives fair pay for his day's work, judged from our standpoint. But what has the silver standard to do with that? Don't they receive as much wages now as they ever did, and in some of these countries more? Would they get more wages if the gold standard prevailed? If it can be shown that they would there would be some point in this "point," but until that is done there is none. But as a matter of fact there is no gold standard country in the world to-day where the laborer receives fair pay for his day's work. They receive better pay in this country than they do in any country in the world, but they always did that, so that this can't be claimed to be the result of the gold standard. In European gold standard countries wages are very little higher than they are in the silver standard countries, and this difference is due not to the money standard, but to other causes. For these and other reasons that might be adduced we are of the opinion that these "five points" do not settle the question in favor of gold.

MINOR MENTION.

The gold organs tell us that there is plenty of money in this country and that therefore the country must be prosperous, and while compelled to admit that one of the great, in fact the greatest, industry suffers, they try to make the impression that this depression is confined to the Western section of the country, where on account of the cheap lands and the large amount put under cultivation, there has been overproduction, which has caused the low prices complained of. This will not do, for it is not overproduction but underconsumption that is the matter, and it will not do again, for the depression is felt quite as much in the East as in the West, and the East is not a grain-growing section and depends more upon the good home market which the high tariff people were going to build up for them than upon foreign markets, as the Western grain grower and the Southern cotton grower is compelled to do. As illustrative of this we clip the following from the New Orleans *Times-Democrat:*

"The New York society for improving the condition of the port has been investigating, at considerable expense, the causes that have brought about the depression of the farming interests in that State. Its inquiry has shown that agriculture is in an even worse condition than imagined, and that the decay that had marked the last twenty years is going on more rapidly than ever. Farming land, it was shown, has depreciated on an average some 48 per cent.; 80 per cent. of the farmers are anxious to leave their farms, and would drift into the cities if they only knew how to get work there; and 86 per cent. of the farmers report that their children, as they grow up, cannot be induced to remain on the farms; tenant farming is on the increase; 35 per cent. of the New York farmers are losing money; 50 per cent. dangerously near it; 14 per cent. are making a profit, and 30 per cent. do not know whether they are or not. It was found that in the vicinity of Cornell University, and wherever else government agricultural experiment stations or agricultural schools exist, the condition of the farmers was much better.

"Farming conducted on very careful and scientific principles, and with ample capital, is making money; but in nearly all other cases there is a dead loss. New York is a fair sample of Eastern agriculture, and it is safe to say that if farming is not paying there it is paying in no other part of the East.

* * *

The New York *World* asks, "why should not both parties declare in favor of sound and stable currency?" Both parties have so declared. Both had four years ago platforms declaring in favor of a sound and stable currency, but since these platforms were adopted, some gentlemen in the Democratic party, and some also in the Republican party, have come to the conclusion that the people generally do not know what a "sound and stable currency" is, and have therefore undertaken to teach them that it means *gold*. That's a definition that a very large number, and a very considerable majority of the American people decline to accept, and it is therefore pretty safe to say that neither of the parties will declare for that kind of a sound and stable currency. Unless the signs of the times are all wrong the Democratic convention will declare for a sound and stable currency composed of both gold and silver without discrimination against either and the Republican convention will also so declare, at the same time edging over to gold as close as it dare. The Republican machine managers have started out for a straddle and have been on the fence so long that they find it easier, and they think wiser and safer, to sit there than to get down. The Democratic convention will have no straddling and will give us a sound and stable currency platform, but not the kind that the *World* would like to have.

* * *

The gold organs of this country point with a good deal of satisfaction to the recent statements of the chancellor of the exchecquer of England as to the prosperity of that country, as illustrated by a plethoric Treasury, and that they proceed to advance that as a strong argument for the gold standard. A full Treasury is not always an evidence of prosperity, although it is evidence of an effective tax-gathering machinery. At the very time the Chancellor was congratulating Parliament on the full condition of the Treasury the cotton manufacturers, who operate the greatest manufacturing industry of England, were complaining of depression, and the agriculturalists of the Kingdom were calling about for some legislation to protect them from ruin. Can a country be prosperous when two of its greatest industries are suffering? The money lenders, the men who send their money abroad to be invested in bonds, other securities and enterprises, who draw their interest or dividends in gold, may be prospering, and the gold standard may be a very good thing for them, but it is not for the people at large, and it is not for the countries which pay this interest or these dividends in gold, when they have to make sacrifices and impoverish themselves to do it. The fact that the money-lenders of England are getting richer and richer on the tribute they draw from the borrowers of other countries, is a strong argument for a change of the system which enables them to levy tribute upon mankind.

BOOK NOTICES.

Every Month for May is an excellent number, presenting a fine list of contents, with several pieces of music, this being one of the special and attractive features of this publication. Published by Hawley, Haviland & Co., No. 4 East 20th street, New York.

The University Catalogue for 1896 shows marked growth in every department of the institution. 108 courses o study are offered in 14 departments. The law school has 58 students, the medicine school 30, the Summer school for teachers 140, the college 388, making a total of 584 students taught by 38 professors and instructors. Free tuition is offered to teachers and candidates for the ministry. 75 endowed scholarships are given to needy boys of talent and character. $16,000 is loaned in small sums to students needing help. For catalogue write to President Winston, Chapel Hill, N. C.

CURRENT COMMENT.

—— Mr. Foraker has been spending a few days in New York, and Mr. Platt announces on the very best authority that there are at least twenty of the Ohio delegates in prime condition for jumping the fence. Who knows? — *Washington Post, Ind.*

—— Our opinion is that if the gold standardists had known the real temper of the American people they would never have ventured from behind their ambuscade of "international hemetallism." But, having come out, they cannot now go back. —*Atlanta Constitution, Dem.*

—— Mr. Mark Hanna, of Ohio, is a handy man to employ as a political manipulator. Having arranged for the Republican party in advance whom it shall nomihate as its candidate for the Presidency, he is now considering what he shall do with the Vice-Presidency. Some curious observers are wondering, in case the Republicans should elect their man, who would be the actual Executive, Mc or Mark?—*Philadelphia Record, Dem.*

TWINKLINGS.

— He—There is one thing that always goes to my head whenever I touch it.

She—What is that ?

He—My hat.—*Harper's Basar.*

— First Egg—"Think of going to the theatre?"

Second Egg—"Probably, if I feel strong enough. I'm willing to go broke on a good, loud tragedian any time."—*Cincinnati Enquirer.*

— First College Boy—"I hear your governor is ill, old man; what's the trouble?"

Second College Boy—"Remittent fever."

First College Boy—Huh ! I wish mine would catch it."—*New York Tribune.*

— "Sometimes," said Uncle Eben, "de white gemman dat tells his wife it's foolishness to go ter a matinee and cry, spen's de hull afternoon at a ball game, takin' de resk o' sunstroke an' yellin' de lingin' out'n 'is throat."—*Washington Star.*

— "What has become of Tom Appleton? Wasn't he studying with the class last year?"

"Ah, yes; Appleton—poor fellow! A fine student, but absentminded in the use of chemicals—very. That discoloration on the ceiling—notice it?"

"Yes."

"That's Appleton."—*Pearson's Weekly.*

THE HOUR OF PEACE.

HARRIET PRESCOTT SPOFFORD.

Upon the door stone sat the wife,
The twilight falling;
And far below, the whippoorwills
Were softly calling.
The sweet winds dropped upon their way
Their honeyed plunder,
And slow and clear the night built up
Its house of wonder.

Within, the child dreamed deep, and saw
Four angels keeping
Their gentle watch with drooping wings
About his sleeping.
While singing from the steep below,
Where shadows slumbered,
Her true love climbed, and in his heart
His treasures numbered.

And sighing faintly to herself
With purest pleasure,
Life brimming at her lips to full
Overflowing measure,
She marveled if the happy earth,
This summer even,
Were not the paved work laid before
The courts of heaven.

And yet, a cold wind from the cloud
To snatch in blowing
The little breath between the lips
So lightly flowing.
A pebble under foot where sheer
The rock descended—
Ah, Fate ! what slender chances held
Her haven suspended !

SUNDAY SELECTIONS.

— Wealth has danger unknown to poverty.

— Ills patiently borne become jewels.

— A good dime is better than a bad dollar.

— Happiness hastens and must be caught a-wing.

— We rob God when we give our neighbor light weight.

— When the Church is awake the devil is afraid to sleep.

— He who thinks himself good enough will not try to do better.

— Some follow temptation so closely that they tread upon its heels.

— What to others are disappointments are to believers intimations of the way and will of God.—*John Newton.*

— No pillow so soft as God's promises. Trust for your rest, yield for your light, obey for your joy.—*D. David.*

— By what creed or by what law in moral philosophy do some men get the idea that the meanness of others will warrant and justify them in their evil course? It is certainly not from the Bible. It would be well for those who are trying to justify themselves in this way to examine this question.—*Greensboro Christian Advocate.*

— The first organized effort by the Chinese converted in this country to evangelize their own land was made by those connected with the Congregational churches in California. The association occupies several buildings in Hong Kong, Canton, and the interior. The number of Christian Chinese in the Congregational Associations of California is 418, and they contributed for this work last year $3,548.—*Nashville Christian Advocate.*

SPIRITS TURPENTINE.

— Newbern *Journal:* Mr. William George Brinson, one of Newbern's highly respected citizens, died Friday morning, May 8th, at five o'clock, after being afflicted with a complication of diseases, aged 56 years.

— Wadesboro *Messenger*: Not within the memory of the oldest inhabitant has cotton looked so well this early in the season as it looks this year. Farmers are actually complaining that it is growing too fast.

— Rockingham *Index*: Mr. Wm. A. Robbins died on the 6th inst., at the residence of Rev. Jas W. O'Bryan, about eight miles from town, where he had been visiting for some days. —— Our farmers report fine stands of corn and cotton, and both doing well. Cotton chopping is now general.

— Charlotte *News*: Mr. John Kerns, a well known citizen of the Hopewell section of this county, died last night after a brief illness. —— Articles of incorporation have been filed of the Spray Cotton Mills, of Spray, N. C., its purpose being the manufacture and sale of cotton goods. The stockholders are Messrs. T. G. Wright, of Greensboro, N. C.; F. J. Murdock, of Salisbury, N. C., and W. R. Walker, of Spray, N. C. The capital stock is placed at $120,000, with privilege of increasing to $1,000,000.

— Greenville *Record*: We learn that Mr. Charlie Moore, a son of Elder Thomas Moore, of Snow Hill, attempted suicide on Tuesday night. The particulars as they come to us are that young Moore had been on a spree for some days. Just after supper Tuesday night he started to leave the house and his father asked where he was going, but received no reply. Not returning promptly his father called a few friends together and instituted a search for him. They found young Moore hid in some bushes near the Baptist church and he started to run off as they approached. When they caught him it was discovered that the young man had a terrible gash on the left side of his throat and two stabs in his left breast. His condition is quite serious, but his recovery is hoped for.

— Charlotte *Observer*: Mr. J. H. Norman saw a negro throwing goods over the fence from either Fields' or Duncan's store, he knew not which. He called to the negro to halt. Instead of that, however, he began scrambling down the fence on the side near Mr. Norman. The latter called to him three times to halt, but the negro ran. He passed in 10 or 15 feet of Mr. Norman, and as he did not halt, Mr Norman fired at him, or rather in the direction in which he was going, for it was too dark for him to see. The negro dropped in stantly. Mr. Norman went up to him and found that he had shot him through the head, the ball entering at the back end coming out of his forehead. He sent at once for the police. Officer Kirkpatrick was the first on the spot. Norman gave himself up to him, and was taken to the Tombs, where he spent the night.

— An English curate was preaching to a large congregation on New Year's Eve. In the course of his remarks which were extemporaneous, he appealed to different classes, beginning : "And you, old men, with your hoary heads." Then, addressing the young men, he said: "And you, young men, with your blooming cheek—ahem ! I mean with the bloom still upon your cheek."—*N. Y. Tribune.*

Out of weakness comes strength when the blood has been purified, enriched and vitalized by Hood's Sarsaparilla. †

A RUN OF BAD LUCK.

A party named Benson first developed this opal to public notice. He searched it forth from his pocket in a barroom. Benson had just taken a fifth drink and was at a melancholy stage of his cups, and as he unpouched the fell jewel Benson shed a few tears.

"That's an opal," remarked Benson to the barkeeper, at the same time soaking up a tear with his handkerchief.

"That opal has blighted my whole family. I've only had it a month, and during that month my horse ran away, I lost my place, and my wife skipped out with another man. I'm going to think up some way to get rid of it. I'd throw it into the sewer, only I'm afraid it would ruin the drainage system of the city."

"Get on the Alexandria boat and drop it in the river," suggested the barkeeper.

"It would do up the fish if I did," said Benson. "That opal would kill every fish in the Potomac. I'm as confident of it as I am that I live. I've seen that stone at work. No; if I had some blood enemy, I'd make up and saw that off on him. It would blast his every hope."

"Give it to me," said the barkeeper, after looking at it. He, by the way, was of a hardy spirit, and not at all a slave to superstition. "Give it to me if you don't want it. I'll take a chance with it if I lose. What's she worth?"

"That opal ought to be worth $20," said Benson, passing it over. "But its value was measured by the ruin it has wrought there would be no figure you could put on it."

So it was that the barman came into possession of the opal. He admired it and finally fastened it in his scarf.

"It's dead funny to me," observed the barkeeper a bit later to a race horse tout with whom he did business, "how superstitious some of these marks be. Now there's no more harm in that opal than there's bite in a stuffed dog. Betcherlife it don't scare me. I'll wear it, and there won't nothing happen to me. I don't get the worst of it once. See?"

Thus boasted the barman in his darkness and his ignorance. He little knew the future.

In less than ten minutes he had charged a caustic cynical man 20 cents for a rickey and had been commented on with the bung starter.

Not only did the overcharged stranger smite the barman hip and thigh, but in the general spirit of destruction which seized him he went on and wrecked the place. That saloon was as mixed a mess as the grab bag at a church sociable when the wronged one of the rickey rested from his labors.

At the Emergency hospital, where busy, skillful doctors straightened the kinks and set the broken bones of the devastated mixer of drinks, a newsgatherer looked on.

The battered man of bottles attributed his darkened destinies to the opal and told its story. He said he must get rid of it. He was certain to die, he said, if he didn't.

"I'll take it," said the newspaper man.

"The opal isn't built that can throw me down."

That evening the newspaper person was actively present where five people were engaged in the pastime known as draw poker. He was one of the quintet. To show his contempt for such fiends as might attend upon the opal he brought it into the game.

What happened to him? Not much truly. The other four didn't do a thing to him but beat a flush, a full and three of a kind twice, which he held, and all in rapid succession.

He was shy $80—his fortune—and had given orders on his pay four weeks ahead. Thus stood the newspaper man at the end of the first hour. He was bewitched by the opal.

"I'm hag ridden," he said, getting up. "I can't win a splinter until I get rid of this opal. Play four handed awhile, and I'll go out on the street and break it off on some fellow I don't like. I'll come back as soon as I do and see if I can't win myself out of the hole."

So the newspaper man left the four lucky ones to play on.

Before he had walked a block from the rooms where the game was going on he had found his man. It was a friend who just then trembled on the brink of wedlock.

"I don't want you to keep this opal, Bill," said the newspaper man, "because it would down you. It's bad luck and has caused three deaths, a conflagration and a bankruptcy in the last three months. But here's what you do. Take this fatal opal to a jeweler's and trade it in for a clock and half a dozen spoons for the lady. It's worth 90 cases, and you ought to get that much for it. But don't keep it. It'll saw your leg off sure."

Bill was very grateful. He wasn't much afraid of an opal at its worst, and certainly it couldn't do much harm before he'd get to the jeweler's with it.

"But you might better go now," remarked the newspaper man. "The stores are still open, and I wouldn't give it any time to get in its work. That's a pretty swift opal and gets into action rather lively."

Bill concluded to go at once. He would act on the suggestion and get a clock. If there was anything over, spoons would do. Bill wheeled into the store and submitted the venomous opal to the man in charge. He placed the opal in his experienced hands.

"You ain't afraid of opals?" asked Bill.

"Not at all," declared the jeweler.

"Then what'll you allow me on that in trade?"

The jeweler looked at the opal critically. "I'll give you nothing at all on that," responded the man of trade. "That's not an opal; never was; never will be."

"What, then?" said Bill, somewhat crestfallen.

"It's just glass," replied the store man, "mere glass."

And such was the fact and the truth.—Washington Post.

Braised Meats.

Braised beef, lamb, turkey or chicken is delicious and easily made. Remove the rack from the dripping pan and make a bed of sliced carrots, onions, turnip, bay leaves, celery salt and whole peppercorns. If a fowl, stuff and truss as for roasting; then put it on the bed of vegetables, add a quart of boiling water, put in a hot oven, baste with the water in the pan every 15 minutes until nicely roasted and browned. Make a browned gravy with butter, flour and the strained liquid from the bottom of the pan. A can of chopped mushrooms gives a fine flavor.

Coronation Souvenirs.

No less than 400,000 china vases have been ordered from a Moscow porcelain manufactory. These vases are to bear the portraits of the czar and czarina and will be distributed to the people during the coronation festivities next May.

Suckler's Arnica Salve.

THE BEST SALVE in the world for Cuts, Bruises, Sores, Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Fever Sores, Tetter, Chapped Hands, Chilblains, Corns, and all Skin Eruptions and positively cures Piles, or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction or money refunded. Price 25 cents per box. For sale by R R BELLAMY †

For Over Fifty Years

MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP has been used for over fifty years by millions of mothers for their children while teething, with perfect success. It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays all pain cures wind colic, and is the best remedy for Diarrhœa. It will relieve the poor little sufferer immediately. Sold by druggists in every part of the world. Twenty-five cents a bottle. Be sure and ask for Mrs. Winslow s Soothing Syrup," and take no other kind. †

Old People.

Old people who require medicine to regulate the bowels and kidneys will find the true remedy in Electric Bitters. This medicine does not stimulate and contains no whiskey or other intoxicant, but acts as a tonic and alterative. It acts mildly on the stomach and bowels, adding strength and giving tone to the organs, thereby aiding nature in the performance of the functions. Electric Bitters is an excellent appetizer and aids digestion. Old People find it just exactly what they need. Price fifty cents per bottle at R. R. BELLAMY'S Drug Store. †

Expert Car Jumpers.

"I haven't much hair on my head," said Superintendent Mansfield of the Indianapolis and Vincennes, "but what little I have was up in the air like porcupine quills this afternoon. Several of us were coming down the Union tracks as No. 20, the fast train on the Indianapolis division, was pulling out.

"At Delaware street three tramps were standing. By the time the train reached that point it was going at a lively rate. Each of the tramps selected a coach, and as the train rushed by caught the iron rod that extends under the side of the car and swung beneath the train in front of the trucks. Like acrobats, they turned over the rod and rested their feet on the brake beams, and as the train rolled on settled down for a ride. A single mistake, a slip of the hand or the failure to place their feet on the brake beam, meant for them a horrible death. I was so frightened at their recklessness that I fairly lost my breath. Experienced railroad man that I am, I would not have attempted such a feat for $1,000,000."

"That was a common trick," said Frank Lewis, formerly with the Union Pacific Railway company. "I have had a good deal of experience with tramps, and there are few of them but risk their lives daily on the cars. The old time tramps used to walk over the country. Up to date tramps ride. I have taken them out from beneath the pilot of the engine. I have hauled them from the brake beams of passenger cars, and a favorite hiding place for them is at the top of the vestibule. On top of the cars is a pleasant place during the summer, but in winter they try to make themselves as comfortable as possible. It is seldom that you hear of a tramp being killed by the cars unless in a wreck. To become an expert car jumper is one of the first requisites of a tramp of the first class."—Indianapolis News.

A Genius For Farming.

Miss Annie Dennis of Talbottom, Ga., is a fine looking young woman of 25, who seems to have a genius for farming. According to a Georgia paper, she owns a handsome estate of 1,000 acres, which she cultivates with great skill and success. Upon it she conducts a dairy, a stock farm, a cannery, a preserving establishment, a vineyard and wine distillery and a piggery. Each of these is prosperous to a high degree. The owner is public spirited and exhibits her products at every fair and exposition. She began this work in 1888 and in seven years has carried off nearly 160 prizes. She ascribes her success to a good education and careful reading. She makes a special study of the application of science, particularly chemistry, to her fields of industry and utilizes every new idea which appears.

Wasted Energy and Expense.

A new advertising wagon introduced in New York is fitted up with two cylinders which keep revolving, giving a momentary view of various business announcements. There are people who would rather spend $10 to catch the eye of 2,000 or 3,000 people with a contraption of this kind than invest 50 cents to reach 100,000 readers in a good newspaper.—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

Two Lives Saved.

Mrs. Phoebe Thomas, of Junction City, Ill., was told by her doctors she had Consumption, and that there was no hope for her, but two bottles of Dr. King's New Discovery completely cured her, and she says it saved her life. Mr. Thos. Eggers, 139 Florida St., San Francisco, suffered from a dreadful cold, approaching Consumption, tried without result everything else then bought one bottle of Dr. King's New Discovery and in two weeks was cured. He is naturally thankful. It is such results, of which these are samples, that prove the wonderful efficacy of this medicine in Coughs and Colds. Free trial bottles at R. R. BELLAMY'S Drug Store. Regular size 50c and $1.00. †

Wholesale Prices Current.

☞ The following quotations represent Wholesa Prices generally. In making up small orders highe prices have to be charged.

The quotations are always given as accurately a possible, but the STAR will not be responsible for any variations from the actual market price of the articles quoted.

BAGGING—			
2-lb Jute		@	5½
Standard		7½@	8¼
WESTERN SMOKED—			
Hams, ₩ lb	13½@		14
Sides, ₩ lb	7½@		7¾
Shoulders, ₩ lb	6¾@		7
DRY SALTED—			
Sides, ₩ lb	5½@		5¾
Shoulders, ₩ lb	(5½@		6¼
BARRELS— Spirits Turpentine—			
Second-hand, each	1 00	@	1 10
New New York, each	1 35	@	1 40
New City, each		@	1 40
BEESWAX, ₩ lb	26	@	27
BRICKS—			
Wilmington, ₩ M	6 50	@	7 00
Northern	9 00	@	14 00
BUTTER—			
North Carolina, ₩ lb	15		
Northern	22	@	
CORN MEAL—			
Per bushel, in sacks	43½@		45
Virginia Meal	40	@	43½
COTTON TIES— ₩ bundle		@	85
CANDLES— ₩ lb—			
Sperm	18	@	25
Adamantine	9	@	10
CHEESE— ₩ lb—			
Northern Factory	10	@	11
Dairy, Cream	11	@	12
State	12	@	13
COFFEE— ₩ lb	27	@	28
Laguyra	20	@	22
Rio	14	@	18½
DOMESTICS—			
Sheeting, 4-4, ₩ yard		@	5¾
Yarns, ₩ bunch	18	@	20
EGGS— ₩ dozen	8	@	9
FISH			
Mackerel, No. 1, ₩ barrel	22 00	@	30 00
Mackerel, No. 1, ₩ half-barrel	11 00	@	15 00
Mackerel, No. 2, ₩ barrel	16 00	@	18 00
Mackerel, No. 2, ₩ half-barrel	8 00	@	9 00
Mackerel, No. 3, ₩ barrel	13 00	@	14 00
Mullets, ₩ barrel	3 00	@	3 25
Mullets, ₩ pork barrel	5 75	@	6 00
N. C. Roe Herring, ₩ keg	3 00	@	3 25
Dry Cod, ₩ lb	5	@	10
Extra	3 25	@	3 50
FLOUR— ₩ barrel—			
Low grade	3 25	@	3 50
Choice	3 25	@	3 50
Straight	4 10	@	4 25
Fine Patent		@	4 50
GLUE— ₩ lb	7½@		10
GRAIN— ₩ bushel—			
Corn, from store, bags—White	42½@		45
Corn, cargo, in bulk—White		@	42½
Corn, cargo, in bags—White		@	41½
Oats, from store	32½@		35
Oats, Rust Proof	40	@	40
Cow Peas	50	@	60
HIDES, ₩ lb—			
Green		@	6
Dry		@	8
HAY, ₩ 100 lbs—			
Eastern		@	1 05
Western		@	90
North River		@	85
HOOP IRON, ₩ lb	3	@	3¼
LARD, ₩ lb—			
Northern	6½@		9@
North Carolina	7	@	10
LIME, ₩ barrel		@	1 35
LUMBER (city sawed) ₩ M feet—			
Ship Stuff, resawed	18 00	@	20 00
Rough-Edge Plank	15 00	@	16 00
West India cargoes, according to quality	13 00	@	15 00
Dressed Flooring, seasoned	15 00	@	20 00
Scantling and Board, common	14 00	@	15 00
MOLASSES, ₩ gallon—			
New Crop Cuba, in hhds		@	22
" in bbls		@	23
Porto Rico, in hhds	26	@	27½
" in bbls	28	@	30
Sugar-House, in hhds	12	@	14
" in bbls		@	15
Syrup, in bbls	15	@	26
NAILS, ₩ keg, Cut, 60d basis	2 85	@	2 45
PORK, ₩ barrel—			
City Mess	11 50@		11 00
Rump		@	11 00
Prime		@	11 00
ROPE, ₩ lb	10	@	22
SALT, ₩ sack Alum		@	75
Liverpool		@	85
Lisbon		@	
American		@	65
on 195 ₩ Sacks	40	@	45
SHINGLES, 7-inch, ₩ M	5 00	@	7 00
Common	2 00	@	3 50
Cypress Saps	4 50	@	6 00
Cypress Heart		@	7 00
SUGAR, ₩ lb—Standard Grans'd	5½@		5¾
Standard A		@	5¾
White Ex. C		@	5½
Extra C, Golden	4	@	4½
C, Yellow		@	3¾
SOAP, ₩ lb—Northern	5½@		6
STAVES, ₩ M—W. O. Barrel	8 00	@	14
R. O. Hogshead		@	10 00
TIMBER, ₩ M feet—Shipping	20	@	9 00
Mill, Ord	00	@	7 00
Mill, Fair	6 50	@	8 50
Common Mill	4 00	@	5 50
Inferior to Ordinary	00	@	3 00
TALLOW, ₩ lb	5	@	6
WHISKEY, ₩ gallon—Northern	1 00	@	2
North Carolina	1 00	@	2
OOL, ₩ lb—Washed	14	@	
Clear of burs	13½@		
Burry		@	

COMMERCIAL.

WILMINGTON MARKET.

STAR OFFICE, May 9.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE—Nothing doing.

ROSIN—Market steady at $1 40 per bbl for Strained and $1 45 for Good Strained.

TAR.—Market firm at $1 10 per bbl of 280 lbs.

CRUDE TURPENTINE.—Steady. Hard 1.30, Yellow Dip 1.70, Virgin 1.80 per barrel.

Quotations same day last year—Spirits turpentine 26½c; rosin, strained, $1 15; good strained $1 20; tar $1 10; crude turpentine 1 20, 1 90, 2 25.

RECEIPTS.

Spirits Turpentine	105
Rosin	197
Tar	86
Crude Turpentine	9

Receipts same day last year—106 casks spirits turpentine, 427 bbls rosin, 80 bbls tar, 50 bbls crude turpentine.

COTTON.

Market firm on a basis of 7¾c for middling. Quotations:

Ordinary	5⅝	cts ₩ lb
Good Ordinary	6⅝	" "
Low Middling	7 5-16	" "
Middling	7¾	" "
Good Middling	8 1-16	" "

Same day last year, middling 6¼c.

Receipts—58 bales; same day last year, 5.

COUNTRY PRODUCE.

PEANUTS—North Carolina—Prime, 45@50c per bushel of 28 pounds; Extra Prime, 55c; Fancy, 60@65c. Virginia—Extra Prime, 60@65c; Fancy, 65@70c.

CORN—Firm; 38 to 40 cents per bushel.

N. C. BACON—Steady; Hams, 8½ to 9½c per pound; Soulders, 6 to 7½c; Sides, 6½ to 8c.

SHINGLES—Per thousand, five inch, hearts and saps, $1.60 to 2.25; six inch, $2.50 to 3.50; seven inch; $3.50 to 6.50.

TIMBER—Market steady at $3.00 to 7.50 per M.

DOMESTIC MARKETS.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star

FINANCIAL.

NEW YORK, May 9.—Evening—Money on call to-day was quoted easy at 3 per cent. Prime mercantile paper 5@5½ per cent. Sterling exchange barely steady: actual business in bankers' bills 487¾@488 for sixty days and 488¾@489 for demand. Commercial bills 486¾@487½. Government bonds easier; United States coupon fours 110; United States twos 94¾. State bonds dull; North Carolina fours 104; North Carolina sixes 125. Railroad bonds were firm.

Silver at the Stock Exchange to-day was neglected.

COMMERCIAL.

NEW YORK, May 9—Evening—Cotton quiet; middling gulf 8½c; middling uplands 8¼c.

Cotton futures market c'osed easy; May 8 01, June 8 03, July 8 02, August 8 05, September 7 49, October 7 39 November 7 18, December 7 17, January 7 20; February 7.34, March 7.38c. Sales 79,900 bales.

Cotton—net — bales; gross receipts — bales; exports to Great Britain — bales; to France — bales; to the Continent — bales; forwarded — bales; sales — sales bales, to spinners 219 bales; stock (actual) 133,471 bales.

Total to-day—Net receipts 5,401 bales; exports to Great Britain 4,501 bales; to France — bales, to the Continent — bales; stock 394,160 bales.

Total since September 1—Net receipts 5,009,470 bales; exports to Great Britain 2,074,136 bales; exports to France 453,760 bales; exports to the Continent 1,611,875 bales.

NEW YORK, May 9.—Flour was dull, easy and unchanged; Southern easy, dull and unchanged; common to ext

Children Cry FOR PITCHER'S Castoria

Castoria promotes Digestion, and overcomes Flatulency, Constipation, Sour Stomach, Diarrhœa, and Feverishness. Thus the child is rendered healthy and its sleep natural. Castoria contains no Morphine or other narcotic property.

"Castoria is so well adapted to children that I recommend it as superior to any prescription known to me." H. A. ARCHER, M. D., 111 South Oxford St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

"I use Castoria in my practice, and find it specially adapted to affections of children." ALEX. ROBERTSON, M. D., 1057 2d Ave., New York.

THE CENTAUR CO., 77 Murray St., N. Y.

What is Castoria

Castoria is Dr. Samuel Pitcher's prescription for Infants and Children. It contains neither Opium, Morphine nor other Narcotic substance. It is a harmless substitute for Paregoric, Drops, Soothing Syrups, and Castor Oil. It is Pleasant. Its guarantee is thirty years' use by Millions of Mothers. Castoria is the Children's Panacea—the Mother's Friend.

CASTORIA

For Infants and Children.

Do not be imposed upon, but insist upon having Castoria, and see that the fac-simile signature of Chas. H. Fletcher is on the wrapper. We shall protect ourselves and the public at all hazards.

THE CENTAUR COMPANY, 77 Murray Street, N. Y.

ONE-HALF SIZE OF BOX.

POZZONI'S

COMPLEXION POWDER

has been the standard for forty years and is more popular to-day than ever before.

POZZONI'S

is the ideal complexion powder—beautifying, refreshing, cleanly, healthful and harmless. A delicate, invisible protection to the face.

With every box of POZZONI'S a magnificent Scovill's GOLD PUFF BOX is given free of charge.

AT DRUGGISTS AND FANCY STORES.

feb 4 1y

"THE TRIUMPH OF LOVE

IS HAPPY, FRUITFUL MARRIAGE."

Every Man Who Would Know the Grand Truths, the Plain Facts, the New Discoveries of Medical Science as Applied to Married Life, Who Would Atone for Past Errors and Avoid Future Pitfalls, Should Secure the Wonderful Little Book Called "Complete Manhood, and How to Attain It."

"Here at last is information from a high medical source that must work wonders with this generation of men."

The book fully describes a method by which to attain full vigor and manly power.

A method by which to end all unnatural drains on the system.

To cure nervousness, lack of self-control, despondency, &c.

To exchange a jaded and worn nature for one of brightness, buoyancy and power.

To cure forever effects of excesses, overwork, worry, &c.

To give full strength, development and tone to every portion and organ of the body.

Age no barrier. Failure impossible. Two thousand references.

The book is purely medical and scientific, useless to curiosity seekers, invaluable to men only who need it.

A despairing man, who had applied to us, soon after wrote:

"Well, I tell you that first day is one I'll never forget. I just bubbled with joy. I wanted to hug everybody and tell them my old self had died yesterday, and my new self was born to-day. Why didn't you tell me when I first wrote that I would find it this way?"

And another thus:

"If you dumped a cart load of gold at my feet it would not bring such gladness into my life as your method has done."

Write to the ERIE MEDICAL COMPANY, Buffalo, N. Y., and ask for the little book called "COMPLETE MANHOOD." Refer to this paper, and the company promises to send the book, in sealed envelope, without any marks, and entirely free, until it is well introduced.

a 25 D&W 1y   till July 28   sa tu th

Frank H Stedman.   Jas. S. Worth

Stedman & Worth.

INSURANCE.

Fire and Life.

Office at Banking House of the Wilmington Savings and Trust Company

Telephone 162.   jan 25 tf

The Morning Star.

THE DAFFODILS.

And then my heart with pleasure fills
And dances with the daffodils.
—Wordsworth.

Oh, the laughter of the lilies in the sun!
Purer joy and deeper gladness there is none;
When they hear my lady's feet,
As she hastes the sun to greet,
How they shake with golden laughter every one!
Oh, the laughing—oh, the dancing daffodils!
Shaking in the breeze
Under budding trees
By the lake that lies below the silent hills.

Oh, the trooping of the lilies on the sward
Golden trumpet, saffron surcoat, spear and sword;
Knight and squire with waving crest,
Waiting for my lady's hest,
To achieve some daring deed she may applaud.
Oh, the laughter—oh, the dancing daffodils!
Shaking in the breeze
Under budding trees
By the lake that lies below the silent hills.

Oh, the silence of the lilies as they pray,
When the night mist steals up softly from the bay,
And my lady's name is there,
In the solemn vesper prayer,
As the twilight on the hillside dies away!
Oh, the laughing—oh, the dancing daffodils!
Shaking in the breeze
Under budding trees
By the lake that lies below the silent hills.
—T. Bruce Dilks in Temple Bar.

THE SPIDER'S WEB.

Rosy complexioned and in her fresh spring toilet, she was truly beautiful. Under her long silky lashes her azure eyes had a soft caressing light that illumined her face with kindliness. The form, though somewhat slender, was well modeled, and the lines of the neck set off all the attractiveness of a head encircled by a profusion of blond locks.

This was the beautiful and graceful Paoletta, Giorgio's young wife. In a carriage the newly wedded pair were proceeding rapidly along the sun filled river bank, thinking of some way of employing the day.

The carriage paused to allow them to admire the flowers upon a spur of the incline, where the vines, like wild nests, stretched from distance to distance, half concealed by the trees.

"Do you wish to go up there?" asked Paoletta.

She pointed with her delicate hand, from which she had drawn her glove, to the heights of Bellevue.

"For what?" Giorgio asked.

"We might see a house that would suit us—you know we ought to be looking for one," said Paoletta. "We can inquire at the inn."

Giorgio hesitated.

"What of our journey to St. Cloud?" he asked.

"Let it be postponed for awhile."

He did not answer immediately. Finally he said half reluctantly: "As you will. It really makes no difference where we live so long as we are together."

She looked at him brightly, and they descended from the carriage and took their way toward the bank of the Seine. The inn was deserted.

"Let us mount into that little balcony," she said. "There is a fine view from there."

"As you please."

Soon the sun shone less brightly, for a space shone pallid, then vanished. Great clouds heaped themselves up about them, rapid and compact. A strong wind blew, and large drops of water began to fall.

Where should they take refuge?

"There!" said Paoletta.

With her hand she indicated a cottage, upon the threshold of which an old woman stood.

Giorgio suddenly blushed crimson, but accompanied his wife in silence.

"It is for rent; it can be looked over," said the woman, who hoped to find tenants in this handsome young couple.

Giorgio did not respond, but while Paoletta examined the apartments he regarded with interest this slight, boxlike construction, so simply made.

As soon as his wife called him he entered the house. A vision of the past rose in his mind. He saw the garden, the arbor, the honeysuckle and ivy, now nothing more than a mass of green foliage, under which was hidden a little bench covered with moss and gone to decay. A marble dove, blackened by moisture, had been for long years the sole spectator of this devastation.

"It is ten years since the house was left tenantless," prattled the old woman. "The proprietor, who was eccentric, did not wish to let it. But now he is dead, and I have been directed to have a card put up. The necessary repairs will be made."

Paoletta laughed aloud with happy, childlike pleasure.

"Are you willing to rent this house, Giorgio?" she asked.

"The air might be too bracing for you, my dear."

"But not more so than everywhere in the country," put in the old woman. "Besides, the rent is so little—400 francs a year."

"It is very reasonable," said Paoletta. "I shall be delighted to live here. Come, let us visit the rooms. I am charmed with the whole place."

He followed her, examined some apartments decorated with gray paper and red flowers, looked into the dining hall with windows looking upon the Seine, and as he glanced about all the past returned to his memory. No longer was it Paoletta who was before him, but Chiara, the girl he had first loved, and whom he had often seen seated in this little hermitage, to which he had by chance returned.

He had lost her while the cup of love was still full. But he forgot her in time and married the pretty Paoletta, whom he loved. Yet frequently when with her a shadow passed before him—the shadow of a young and lovely woman.

A week later found them settled in the cottage. The outdoor life was a great benefit to Paoletta, who had been something of an invalid. It was arranged that they should pass the winter in the country.

Every day Giorgio went to business in the city, leaving Paoletta alone. The young wife, busy with her new cares, was happy and contented. She adored music and played a great deal in her hours of solitude.

By and by she noticed that a large spider came out of his lurking place to listen to her. Joined by a long and slender thread to the back of a mirror, he got himself well in evidence upon a decorated cornice, with his keen eyes, his long legs and remained immovable, as if hypnotized by the soft harmonies of Chopin.

Paoletta gradually ceased to fear him. But when to this great spider were added several others she resolved to remove this large family, domesticated no doubt for a number of years. She called in a carpenter to take down the mirror, laughing to see the tribe scampering.

Suddenly she uttered a cry of surprise. Wrapped up as in a net, invested with a great mass of cobwebs, a letter sealed with black fell from behind the mirror.

The workman, no less surprised than the young lady, presented the letter to Paoletta, who took it, trembling. On the outside she read:

"To be delivered to Signor Giorgio Dorval after my death."

The young wife's heart beat fast. This letter was directed to her husband. What could it contain?

"It must have been written a long time ago," said the workman.

"It is directed to my husband," responded Paoletta pensively.

"A letter from a woman," he thought. Should she burn this letter unopened? What might it contain? Should she give it to Giorgio?

No, no; certainly not.

After a long time she broke the seal, and this is what she read:

"My dear Giorgio, I am sick and sad. The house is a prison. I seem to find in it something tragical, leading to revenge and death.

"Although it is ended, completely ended, do not doubt but we shall see each other again. Is our love to endure but one season? Do you not remember your oath of eternal fidelity?

"I have not forgotten and have returned to our nest. Now I would like to die, surrounded by the things you care for.

"I have re-entered this room, filled with tokens of your love. That reclining chair has seated you frequently, when, returning from a long excursion in the woods, I came to rest my head against your knees, while you touched the brown locks which fell over my forehead. I have reviewed all that year of happiness day by day and only desire to die in this house where you and I have loved."

Paoletta gave a loud cry and fell to the floor. When she returned to her senses, the sun had set, the day was slowly departing, the horizon, tinted with purple, forming a luminous garland. Nothing was changed in the life of the world about her. There was the same azure sky, the same strident shriek of the railway train, the hilarious shouts of the children released from school.

Was what had passed a dream, some strange fancy? No, the letter was there at her feet. It recalled her to reality. It was true—all was true! And suddenly she felt within her heart an enormous weight, and upon her shoulders something laid almost insupportable.

She remained for a long time motionless and silent, making a thousand projects. Then gradually her nerves gave way and tears flowed from her eyes.

When Giorgio returned, he found her calm, but a little nervous.

Several days passed, then Poaletta took to her bed.

A malady which had not been able to carry her to the tomb a year before reappeared. The physician announced that all was over; she would not outlast the fall of the leaves.

She treated Giorgio with coldness, of which she gave no explanation. He attended her, watched over her, supplicated her to tell him why she had changed, but she remained silent, and her calmness made him almost insane.

One morning she said to him, "You will return early today, will you not, Giorgio?"

He bent over her, kissing her tenderly.

"Yes, my darling," he said.

That evening, when he returned, she was dead. She held in her rigid hands a letter—the letter of Chiara. In pencil she had added these words:

"I am jealous of this woman, and of jealousy die. Adieu, Giorgio!"—From the Italian.

Fire and Air.

The intimate relation between fire and air was early recognized, seeing that experience soon taught that air was necessary for fire. The experiment of burning a candle in a closed vessel, now so familiar to every schoolboy, is a very old one, and the influence of a blast of air on a furnace had been probably noticed from a very remote period. By some it was affirmed to be the food of fire, while by others the same belief was embodied in the phrase, "Air nourishes fire." Again it was long ago observed that niter, a substance well known to the chemical philosophers of the past, could produce intense ignition. It was hence inferred that, since niter possessed this property, it necessarily followed that the two substances resembled each other in composition. According to Robert Boyle, the air contained "volatile niter," while Lord Bacon held that air contained a "volatile, crude and windy spirit," and thunder and lightning were supposed to be due to the presence of minute particles of this niter diffused through the air.

The important bearing of such observations is due to the fact that oxygen gas, which is one of the chief constituents of air and the one to which it owes its power of supporting combustion, also forms the largest elementary constituent of niter and is likewise the source of the power possessed by that body of supporting combustion.

The action of heat on metals in causing them to lose their metallic luster had also not escaped notice, and Cardan, a philosopher who lived during the sixteenth century, in noticing the increase in weight that lead undergoes when heated in air, attributed it to the gas in the air which feeds flame and which rekindles a body presenting an ignited point.—Scottish Review.

The Dear Boy.

A newspaper man sat in the study of the pastor of a swell Fifth avenue church one Sunday night awaiting the appearance of the clergyman. The parson's 10-year-old son strolled in. He was a very smart young gentleman indeed. His collar and cravat were a trifle horsy. His left hand was worn in his trousers pocket in approved fashion. There was a suggestion of blase interest on his face as he scanned the visitor.

"Repotah, I believe?" he said at length.

"Yes," said the newspaper man meekly.

"Fawthaw rarely sees repotahs on a Sunday. Youah business with him is—aw—urgent, I presume."

"Very," answered the newspaper man.

Then there was another silence, the gaze of the youngster making the visitor feel somehow that reporters are a very inferior lot indeed.

"You were at the horse show?" ventured the visitor.

"Yes," admitted the lad, with a suspicion of a yawn. "Fouah or five times. Got awfully tired of it, though."

"And," said the newspaper man affably, "I suppose you were interested in the ponies?"

"I am not at all interested in ponies," he replied, and his tone was a distinct check to further familiarity. "The huntahs were a pretty decent lot, as huntahs go. And the four-in-hands showed fairly. But—aw—horses are but horses aftah all, and one sees too many of them, you know. Good evening."

And a crushed newspaper man was sitting alone.—New York Journal.

One Peddler Silenced.

One of our druggists says that in the medicine business almost everybody wants to sell and not to buy. For instance, a man came into the store one day and attached a machine like a coffee mill to the counter and began to turn the crank.

"What's that?" asked the druggist, nee actor.

"A machine to take the seeds out of raisins that I'd like to sell you."

"Will it put them back again?"

The peddler gave a pitying look at Mr. Lennox and marched out without another word.—Hartford Post.

When placing himself under medical advice, Carlyle once told a doctor, "I'll do anything ye tell me, but ye maunna stop ma pipe."

Instead of an engagement ring the Japanese lover gives his sweetheart a piece of beautiful silk for her sash or obi.

CARBOLIC ACID ANTIDOTE.

Discovery That Alcohol Nullifies the Effect of the Poison.

On May 4, 1893, about 1:30 o'clock p. m., Mrs. X., while dining, quarreled with her husband, rushed up stairs and swallowed an ounce of liquid carbolic acid with suicidal intent. Mr. X. followed his wife in less than 15 minutes, to find her lying on the floor in a deep sleep, from which he could not rouse her. He noticed an empty bottle on the bureau labeled carbolic acid and recognized its odor through the room.

Medical aid was immediately summoned, when two physicians promptly responded, made a hurried examination of the condition and surroundings of the patient, who was in a profound stupor, with pupils contracted to pin points, injected atropine to antagonize the poison supposed to have been taken and then used the stomach pump.

Demulcents—such as olive oil, glycerin, etc. — and limewater and sulphuric acid were also administered with the stomach pump about this time, and an effort was made to waken the patient with the faradic current, but without result. Mrs. X. was now allowed to remain undisturbed until 9:30 p. m., when an attempt to restore her to consciousness succeeded. On first awakening she was dazed, rambled and was unable to realize her position for a few minutes, but soon rallied and answered questions readily. When asked what she had used, without hesitation she replied carbolic acid and whisky, and that she experienced but little pain or burning sensation and declared she slept soundly, having pleasant dreams.

With the exception of slight nausea and depression of spirits for a few days she suffered little or no more inconvenience and made a rapid and satisfactory convalescence, and has enjoyed robust health ever since.

The slight corrosive action and freedom from pain experienced on the present occasion proved the value of her experiments and suggests a new and efficient plan of treatment in carbolic acid poisoning. A mixture of equal parts of carbolic acid and alcohol may be poured over the back of the hand, leaving scarcely a trace of corrosive action if promptly washed off with alcohol. The white stain caused by the liquid carbolic acid can be removed by the immediate and continued application of alcohol. In the case of a young man who came to my office suffering from intense itching caused by a spider bite I applied liquid carbolic acid, which stained the skin white. This application was left on the affected part until it caused severe pain, when it was thoroughly removed with alcohol, followed by the application of a pad of absorbent cotton saturated with alcohol.

By this means the stain was removed and pain relieved until heat was felt in the pad, when both stain and pain disappeared. The heated pad was now discarded and replaced by one of a similar kind, freshly prepared, when stain and pain vanished a second time, to return with heat in the pad. This phenomenon continued as long as heat developed in the pad and ceased when it was no longer evolved. The only result besides relieving the itching was an intense redness of the skin over the affected area, which disappeared in a few days, attended by desquamation of the cuticle.

This case also affords a striking illustration of the resemblance in the symptoms produced to carbolic acid and opium poisoning. The diagnostic feature in the present case was the quiet and regular breathing.

Alcohol, apart from its power as an antidote, is required as a stimulant in the majority of cases of carbolic acid poisoning, to combat the intense depression usually experienced, and it would therefore appear as if alcohol were a true antidote in carbolic acid poisoning.—Medical Record.

Since A. D. 1819.

Born in 1819, her majesty has, of course, passed the period allowed by the psalmist as the average for earthly enjoyments and sorrows. The world into which she was born was troublous; memories of Waterloo were still fresh; Napoleon Bonaparte was still alive, and a prisoner; capital punishment was awarded for almost any offense; the wager of battle was still unrepealed; riots prevailed all over the country; Lord Edward Fitzgerald was under attainder; Sir Charles Wolseley was indicted in Chester; John Cam Hobhouse was committed to Newgate by speaker's warrant for a pamphlet disparaging the house of commons; the Earl of Fitzwilliam was dismissed from the lord lieutenancy of the West Riding; booksellers were imprisoned for selling Paine's "Age of Reason;" the country was ringing with the news of the Peterloo massacre, when the yeomanry fired upon the mob, and Henry Hunt, the chairman of the meeting, coming up to London for his trial, received an ovation.

Such was the stormy political world into which the royal infant came. It is edifying, though purposeless, to compare it with that of today. The task of so doing can be accomplished by anybody, and shall not, at least, be attempted by me.—Gentleman's Magazine.

Women's Editions.

In speaking of the fad of women's editions of newspapers, The Kingston Freeman says: "It is remarkable that this kind of enterprise is confined to newspapers. Why not let the Bricklayers' union run a big hotel one day for the benefit of charity? Or the West Shore railroad might be turned over to the Y. M. C. A. for a day. It would be interesting to let the W. C. T. U. take charge of a bank for one day and show how it ought to be run. Then there is an opportunity for some pastor to let a half dozen newspaper men manage his church for a week or so, just to let people see what they would do. Another good idea would be for a watchmaker to turn over his shop to the Horseshoers' association. In fact, there is no limit to these schemes, and this ought to be a big year for charities of all kinds."

The Usual Mistake.

The officer had arrested a prisoner for drunkenness, and the judge, for some reason, dismissed him, the officer not being present when the case was called. Later he met the late prisoner on the street.

"Hello!" he exclaimed in astonishment. "What are you doing out here?"

"On my way home," smiled the prisoner.

"How did you get out?"

"The judge discharged me."

"How did that happen?"

"I don't know," and the offender smiled again. "I guess he didn't know I was loaded."—Detroit Free Press.

Advice From the Gallery.

Of the Dublin gallery boys a famous baritone, in his reminiscences, tells some facetious tales, one of "Faust," in which he played Valentine: "After the duel, Martha, who rushed in at the head of the crowd, raised my head and held me in her arms during the first part of the scene. There was a deathlike stillness in the house, which was interrupted by a voice from the gallery calling out, 'Unbutton his weskit!' "—Dublin Herald.

Suggested by His Helpmate.

Mr. Billus—I've had a roaring in my head all day. I think I'll consult a doctor about it.

Mrs. Billus—Hadn't you better consult a wheelwright?—Chicago Tribune.

OFFICE OF BLACKWELL'S DURHAM TOBACCO COMPANY. DURHAM, N. C.

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We have notified every wholesale dealer in the United States that we will supply them with soap to give you FREE. Order a good supply of GENUINE DURHAM at once, and insist on getting your soap. One bar of Soap FREE with each pound you buy. Soap is offered for a limited time, so order to-day. Yours very truly,

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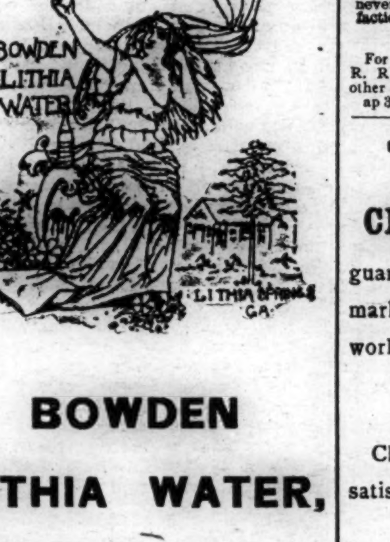

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LITTLE GIRL (*to village store-keeper*) "Mommer sent me back and says as she wants Pond's Extract, and not this wot you said was jest as good. There ain't any so good as Pond's Extract."

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Bankers and Brokers.

Stocks, Bonds, Grain, Cotton.

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OUR MARKET LETTER, ISSUED GRATIS and mailed free on application; also our yearly Stock, Grain and Cotton Record, which will be completed on January 2, 1896. We offer special facilities to out-of-town brokers.

OUR HARLEM OFFICE has just entered on its fifth year of faithful service to clients in Greater New York, and it may be said, and truly so, that the service rendered has never been equaled. Aside from being Harlem's oldest stock brokers, we have the largest clientele, more private wires, telephones, employ more telegraph operators, clerks and bookkeepers than any other up-town brokers. Also larger and more commodious suite of offices, with unequaled facilities, NORTH OF WALL STREET.

National Bank references. New York Cotton Exchange references. New York Stock Exchange references. Chicago Board of Trade references.

WILMINGTON OFFICE: 111 North Water Street.

U. M. ROBINSON, Manager.

Out of town business solicited.   dec 29 6m

GROVES

TASTELESS

CHILL

TONIC

IS JUST AS GOOD FOR ADULTS.

WARRANTED. PRICE 50 cts.

GALATIA, ILLS., Nov. 16, 1893.

Paris Medicine Co., St. Louis, Mo.

Gentlemen:—We sold last year, 600 bottles of GROVE'S TASTELESS CHILL TONIC and have bought three gross already this year. In all our experience of 14 years, in the drug business, have never sold an article that gave such universal satisfaction as your Tonic. Yours truly,

ABNEY, CARR & CO.

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both wire-bound and plain.

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Soda Water

Fountain.

One Generator,

Six Copper Fountains.

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dec 27 1y

W., N. & N. Railway.

In Effect Sunday, Oct. 27, 1895

DAILY EXCEPT SUNDAY.

NORTH BOUND 8	STATIONS.	SOUTH BOUND 7
P M	—WILMINGTON—	P M
3 30	Lv.. Mulberry street ..Ar	12 40
3 58	Lv.. Jacksonville Lv	10 42
4 30	Lv.. Maysville..........Lv	10 09
4 44	Lv.. Pollocksville......Lv	9 55
5 3	Ar.. Newbern Lv	9 20
P M		A M

Trains 8 and 7 p m make connection with trains on A. & N. C. R. R. for Morehead City and Beaufort.

Connection with Steamer Neuse at Newbern to and from Elizabeth City and Norfolk Monday, Wednesday and Friday.

Steamer Geo. D. Purdy makes daily trips between Jacksonville and New River points.

H. A. WHITING, General Manager

J. W. MARTENIS, Traffic Manager   oct 27 tf

ATLANTIC COAST LINE.

SCHEDULE IN EFFECT April 26, 1896.

DEPARTURE FROM WILMINGTON—NORTHBOUND.

DAILY 9.25 A M — No. 48—Passenger—Due Magnolia 10.52 a m, Warsaw 11.06 a m, Goldsboro 12.01 a m, Wilson 12.57 p m, Rocky Mount 1.38 p m, Tarboro 2.35 p m, Weldon 3.32 p m, Petersburg 5.29 p m, Richmond 5.40 p m, Norfolk 6.05 p m, Washington 11.10 p m, Baltimore 12.53 a m, Philadelphia 3.45 a m, New York 6.53 a m, †Boston 3.30 p m.

DAILY 7.00 P M — No. 40—Passenger—Due Magnolia 8.30 p m, Warsaw 8.43 p m, Goldsboro 9.36 p m, Wilson 10.23 p m, †Tarboro 7.03 a m, Rocky Mount 11.05 a m, Weldon 1.01 a m, †Norfolk 10.35 a m, Petersburg 2.38 a m, Richmond 3.40 a m, Washington 7.00 a m, Baltimore 8.23 a m, Philadelphia 10.46 a m, New York 1.23 p m, Boston 8.30 p m.

SOUTHBOUND:

DAILY 3.30 P M — No. 55—Passenger—Due Lake Waccamaw 4.45 p m, Chadbourn 5.19 p m, Marion 6.29 p m, Florence 7.10 p m, Sumter 8.53 p m, Columbia 10.15 p m, Denmark 6.20 a m, Augusta 8.00 a m, Macon 11.00 a m, Atlanta 12.15 p m, Charleston 11.13 p m, Savannah 12.50 a m, Jacksonville 7.00 a m, St. Augustine 9.10 a m, Tampa 6.00 p m.

ARRIVALS AT WILMINGTON—FROM THE NORTH.

DAILY 5.45 P M — No. 49—Passenger—Leave *Boston 1.00 p m, New York 9.00 p m, Philadelphia 12.05 a m, Baltimore 2.55 a m, Washington 4.30 a m, Richmond 9.05 a m, Petersburg 10.00 a m, Norfolk 8.40 a m, Weldon 11.55 a m, Tarboro 12.12 p m, Rocky Mount 12.45 p m, Wilson 2.10 p m, Goldsboro 3.10 p m, Warsaw 4.02 p m, Magnolia 4.16 p m.

DAILY 9.45 a m — No. 41—Passenger—Leave Boston 12.03 p m, New York 9.30 a m, Philadelphia 12.09 p m, Baltimore 2.25 p m, Washington 3.46 p m, Richmond 7.30 p m, Petersburg 8.12 p m, †Norfolk 2.20 p m, Weldon 9.44 p m, †Tarboro 5.58 p m, Rocky Mount 5.45 a m, leave Wilson 6.20 a m, Goldsboro 7.05 a m, Warsaw 7.57 a m, Magnolia 8.10 a m.

FROM THE SOUTH.

DAILY 12.15 a m — No. 54—Passenger—Leave Tampa 7.00 a m, Sanford 1.55 p m, Jacksonville 7.00 p m, Savannah 12.10 night, Charleston 4.12 a m, Columbia 5.20 a m, Atlanta 7.15 a m, Macon 9.00 a m, Augusta 2.25 p m, Denmark 4.17 p m, Sumter 6.43 a m, Florence 8.25 a m, Marion 9.06 a m, Chadbourn 10.10 a m, Lake Waccamaw 10.39 a m.

†Daily except Sunday.

Trains on Scotland Neck Branch Road leave Weldon 3.55 p m, Halifax 4.13 p m, arrive Scotland Neck 5.05 p m, Greenville 6.47 p m, Kinston 7.45 p m. Returning, leaves Kinston 7.20 a m, Greenville 8.22 a m, Arriving Halifax at 11.00 a m, Weldon 11.20 a m, daily except Sunday.

Trains on Washington Branch leave Washington 8.00 a m and 2.00 p m, arrive Parmele 8.50 a m and 3.40 p m, Tarboro 9.45 a m, returning leaves Tarboro 5.30 p m; Parmele 9.50 a m and 6.20 p m, arrives Washington 11.55 a m and 7.10 p. m. Daily except Sunday. Connects at Parmele with trains on Scotland Neck Branch.

Train leaves Tarboro, N. C., daily at 5.30 p m, arrives Plymouth 8.35 p m. Returning, leaves Plymouth daily at 7.40 a m., Arrive Tarboro 9.45 a m.

Train on Midland N C Branch leaves Goldsboro, N. C., daily except Sunday, 6.00 a m; arrive Smithfield N. C., 7.20 a m. Returning, leaves Smithfield, N. C., 7.50 a m; arrive Goldsboro, N. C., 9.15 a m.

Train on Nashville Branch leaves Rocky Mount at 4.30 p m, arrives Nashville 5.05 p m, Spring Hope 5.30 p m. Returning leaves Spring Hope 8 a m, Nashville 8.35 a m; arrive Rocky Mount 9.05 a m, daily except Sunday.

Train on Clinton Branch leave Warsaw for Clinton Daily except Sunday at 11.10 a m and 8.50 p m; returning leave Clinton at 7.00 a m. and 3.00 p m.

Florence Railroad leave Pee Dee 9.05 a m, arrive Latta 9.24 a m, Dillon 9.36 a m, Rowland 9.52 a m., returning leaves Rowland 6.06 p m, arrives Dillon 6.25 p m, Latta 6.37 p m, Pee Dee 6.58 p m, daily.

Trains on Conway Branch leave Hub at 8.30 a m, Chadbourn 10.40 a m, arrive Conway 12.15 p m, leave Conway 2.30 p m, Chadbourn 5.35 p m, arrive Hub 6.20 p m, Daily except Sunday.

Trains on Cheraw and Darlington Railroad leave Wadesboro daily at 5.50 a m, Cheraw 6.43 a m, Darlington 7.43 a m, arrive Florence 8.15 a m. Returning leave Florence 7.45 p m, Darlington 8.17 p m, Cheraw 9.22 p m, arrive Wadesboro 10.15 p m. Trains leave Gibson, daily except Sunday, 6.15 a m, Bennettsville 6.41 a m, arrive Darlington 7.40 a m. Returning, leave Darlington 8.15 p m, Bennettsville 9.09 p m, arrive Gibson 9.35 p m.

Central of South Carolina Railroad leave Sumter 6.06 p m, Manning 6.35 p m, arrive Lane's 7.12 p m, leave Lanes 8.34 a m, Manning 9.10 a m. arrive Sumter 9.39 a m. Daily.

Georgetown and Western Railroad leave Lanes 9.30 a m, 7.10 p m, arrive Georgetown 12 m, 8.30 p m, leave Georgetown 7 a m, 3 p m, arrive Lanes 8.25 a m, 5.25 p m. Daily except Sunday.

Wilson and Fayetteville Branch leave Wilson 2.05 p m, 11.18 p m, arrive Selma 2.53 p m, Smithfield 3.03 p m, Dunn 3.50 p m, Fayetteville 4.36 p m, 1.07 a m, Rowland 6.06 p m, returning leave Rowland 9.52 a m, Fayetteville 11.10 a m, 9.40 p m, Dunn 11.51 a m, Smithfield 12.30 p m, Selma 12.32 p m, arrive Wilson 1.20 p m, 11.35 p m.

Manchester & Augusta Railroad train leaves Darlington †7.58 a m, arrives Sumter †9.30 a m. Leave Sumter †10 a m, arrives Pregnalls †5.40 p m. Leaves Sumter 4.33 a m, arrives Denmark 6.20 a m. Leave Elliott †11.10 a m and †7.15 p m, arrive Lucknow †1 p m and †8.15 p m. Returning leave Lucknow †6.05 a m and †2.00 p m, arrive Elliot †8.25 a m and †3.30 p m. Leaves Denmark 4.17 pm, arrive Sumter 6.05 p m. Leave Pregnalls †8.50 a m, arrive Sumter †8.05 p m. Leaves Sumter †6.30 p m, arrives Darlington †8 p m.

†Daily except Sunday. *Sunday only.

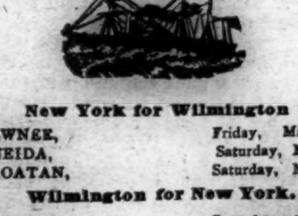
H. M. EMERSON, Ass't Gen'l Passenger Agent.

J. R. KENLY, Gen'l Manager.

T. M. EMERSON, Traffic Manager.   ap 30 tf

The Clyde Steamship Co.

New York, Wilmington, N. C AND Georgetown, S. C., Lines.



New York for Wilmington

PAWNEE,	Friday, May 1
ONEIDA,	Saturday, May 16
CROATAN,	Saturday, May 23

Wilmington for New York.

CROATAN,	Saturday, May 16
PAWNEE,	Thursday, May 21
ONEIDA,	Saturday, May 23

Wilmington for Georgetown, S. C.

ONEIDA,	Tuesday, May 19
CROATAN,	Tuesday, May 26

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JAS. MADDEN, Agent.

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Cape Fear & Yadkin Valley Railway Co.

JOHN GILL, Receiver.

CONDENSED SCHEDULE.

IN EFFECT APRIL 12, 1896.

SOUTH BOUND DAILY No. 1.	MAIN LINE.	NORTH BOUND DAILY No. 2.
7 55 p. m.	Ar... Wilmington ...Lve	7 25 a.
4 45 "	Lv... Fayetteville ...Ar	10 35 a m
4 33 "	Ar... Fayetteville ...Lv	10 55 "
4 20 "	Ar Fayetteville Junc Lv	11 08 "
3 19 "	Lv...... Sanford Lv	12 23 p. m
1 22 a m	Lv...... Climax......Lv	2 25 "
1 03 "	Lv.... Greensboro....Ar	2 56 "
12 58 "	Ar.... Greensboro....Lv	3 05 "
12 12 a m	Lv.... Stokesdale....Lv	3 59 "
11 45 "	Lv... Walnut Cove...Ar	4 31 "
11 35 "	Ar.. Walnut Cove...Lv	4 38 "
11 05 "	Lv.... Rural Hall....Lv	5 11 "
9 35 "	Lv.... Mt Airy.....Ar	6 45 "

SOUTH BOUND DAILY No. 3.	Bennettsville Division.	NORTH BOUND DAILY No. 4.
7 20 p m	Ar... Bennettsville...Lv	8 45 a. m.
6 13 "	Lv...... Maxton.....Ar	9 46 "
5 42 "	Lv.... Red Springs...Lv	10 12 "
4 53 "	Lv.... Hope Mills...Lv	10 43 "
4 41 "	Lv.... Fayetteville...Ar	10 59

SOUTH BOUND Daily except Sunday. No. 15. MIXED.	Factory and Madison Branches.	NORTH BOUND Daily except Sunday. No. 16. MIXED.
5 50 p m	Ar.... Ramseur.....Lv	6 45 a.
3 55 "	Lv...... Climax.....Lv	8 35 "
3 10 "	Lv ... Greensboro... Ar	9 30 "

NORTH BOUND.	No. 16 MIXED. daily ex su
Leave Greensboro	9 35 a. m
Leave Stokesdale	10 50 "
Arrive Madison	11 50 "

SOUTH BOUND.	No. 15. MIXED. daily ex su
Leave Madison	12 25 p m
Leave Stokesdale	1 28 "
Arrive Greensboro	2 35 "

NORTH-BOUND CONNECTIONS

At Fayetteville with the Atlantic Coast Line for all points North and East, at Sanford with the Seaboard Air Line, at Greensboro with the Southern Railway Company, at Walnut Cove with the Norfolk & Western R. R. for Winston Salem.

SOUTH-BOUND CONNECTIONS

At Walnut Cove with the Norfolk & Western Railroad for Roanoke and points North and West, at Greensboro with the Southern Railway Company for Raleigh, Richmond and all points North and East, at Fayetteville with the Atlantic Coast Line for all points South, at Maxton with the Seaboard Air Line for Charlotte, Atlanta and all points South and Southwest.

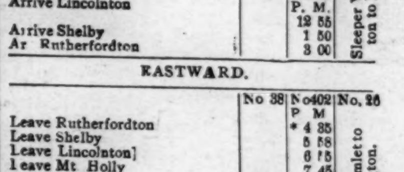
W. E. KYLE, Gen'l Passenger Agent.

J. W. FRY, Gen'l Manager.

ap 29 tf

SEABOARD AIR LINE.

S. A. L.



Route of the famous "Atlanta Special" and "S. A. L. Express" between New York, Washington, Norfolk and Atlanta, New Orleans, Southwest.

Schedule in Effect April 5, 1896.

WESTWARD.

	N. 41	No 403	No. 15
	P. M.	P. M	P M.
Leave Wilmington	* 3 20		†6 30
Arrive Lumberton	5 26		A. M.
Arrive Maxton	6 12		‡12 10
Arrive Laurinburg	6 25		2 45
Arrive Hamlet	6 55		3 35
Leave Hamlet	7 15	* 9 10	‡5 15
Arrive Rockingham	7 26	9 20	Sleeper Wilmington to Hamlet.
Arrive Wadesboro	8 01	9 52	
Arrive Monroe	8 55	10 40	
Arrive Charlotte	10 20	11 38	
Arrive Mt. Holly		11 59	
Arrive Lincolnton		P. M.	
		12 55	
Arrive Shelby		1 50	
Ar Rutherfordton		3 00	

EASTWARD.

	No 38	No 402	No. 26
		P M	
Leave Rutherfordton		* 4 35	Sleeper Hamlet to Wilmington.
Leave Shelby		5 58	
Leave Lincolnton		6 15	
Leave Mt Holly		7 45	
	A. M.		
Leave Charlotte	*5 25	8 20	
Leave Monroe	6 13	9 15	
Leave Wadesboro'	7 07	9 56	
Leave Rockingham	7 40	10 25	
		P. M	
Arrive Hamlet	7 55	10 35	P M.
Leave Hamlet	9 10		†10 50
Leave Laurinburg	9 34		A. M.
Leave Maxton	9 49		‡12 30
Leave Lumberton	10 40		1 25
	P. M.		4 00
Arrive Wilmington	12 50		‡8 45

*Daily. †Daily ex Sun'y.

Nos. 403 and 402, "The Atlanta Special," Solid Vestibuled Train, with Buffet Sleepers and Day Coaches between Washington and Atlanta, Richmond and Charlotte, also Portsmouth and Monroe, connecting at Atlanta for and from Chattanooga, Nashville, Memphis, Texas, California, Macon and Florida. Parlor Dining Cars from New York to Washington.

Nos. 38 and 41 "The S. A. L. Express" Solid Train of Pullman Sleepers and Day Coaches between Portsmouth, Weldon and Atlanta, New York and Weldon, also New York and Cape Charles, connecting at Portsmouth with Bay Line coastwise steamers, Washington steamers and "Cape Charles Route," to and from all points North and East.

No Extra Fare on Any Train.

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THOS. D. MEARES, Gen'l Agent, Wilmington, N C.

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V. E. McBEE, Gen Supt.

E. ST. JOHN, Vice-President and Gen'l Manager, General Office Portsmouth, Va.   ap 15 tf

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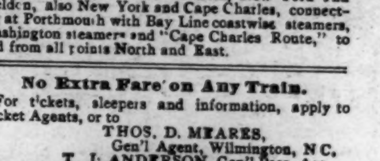

To Take Effect on April 5, 1896.

MOVING NORTH.

No. 2—PASSENGER AND FREIGHT.

Leave Cheraw, S. C.	†5.30 p m.
Arrive Hamlet, N. C.	6.59 p m

MOVING SOUTH.

No. 1—PASSENGER AND FREIGHT.

Leave Hamlet, N. C.	†9 25 a m
Arrive Cheraw, S. C.	10 45 a m

Close connection made at Hamlet with trains North South, East and West.

ap 14 tf   WM. MONCURE, Supt.

MAXTON BUILDING AND LOAN ASSOCIATION,

Maxton, N. C.

DIRECTORS.

J. D. Croom, Maxton.
J. S. McRae, Maxton.
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G. B. Patterson, Maxton.
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J. H. Morrison, Lumberton.
Wm. H. Bernard, Wilmington.

The attention of investors in Wilmington is called to the fact that the average profits on Six Series of Stock in this Association have been over

Fourteen Per Cent.

Initiation Fee, 25 Cents per Share.

Subscriptions to Stock payable in weekly instalments of 25 Cents per Share.

The management is prudent and economical, as is shown by the fact that the Association has sustained no losses, and its annual expenses, including taxes, are only about Two Hundred Dollars.

J. D. CROOM, President.

W. B. HARKER, Secretary.

June 8 1m

The Morning Star.

WILMINGTON, N. C.

SUNDAY MORNING, MAY 10, 1896

NORTHERN METHODISTS.

The Cleveland Conference—Protest Against the Florida School Law Prohibiting Whites and Blacks Receiving Instruction Together.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

CLEVELAND, May 9.—A resolution and petition opposing the proposed amendment to the United States Constitution putting God in the Constitution was referred to the Committee on Church and State. It provided that the words "Trusting in Almighty God" should be inserted after the word "posterity" in the preamble of the Constitution.

Samuel Dickie, of Albion, Mich., chairman of the Prohibition National Committee and who has just been elected mayor of Albion, was excused by the conference for several days in order to go home and close up the saloons.

The Committee on Episcopacy was instructed to report on the advisability of electing more bishops by Tuesday at 10 a. m.

A communication from the Methodist Church South was read by Secretary Monroe, stating that a committee had been appointed to confer with the Methodist Church looking to federation of the two churches. It was referred to the Board of Bishops.

A protest against the enforcement of a Florida law prohibiting any society or persons from conducting a school in Florida where whites and blacks receive instructions together was introduced by Jos. O. Hartzell, of Louisiana.

Mr. Hartzell said: "A Congregational society was first to be attacked. The teachers of that school and several of the parents of the white scholars have been arrested. The Methodist Church has three institutions in the State and they are liable to be attacked at any time. This resolution has to do with personal rights and it should be pass:k at once. If this law stands it will be passed in every Southern State and twenty-five or thirty of your Southern educators in the South would be liable to arrest. We should send the word abroad that we think the law is wrong."

Dr. Payne, of Cincinnati, said that the law was a disgrace to Nineteenth century civilization.

The resolution was passed. It provided that in case the Methodist schools were attacked that the constitutionality of the law be fully tested in the courts.

Upon adjournment of the Methodist Quadrennial Conference this afternoon, a meeting of the Freedman's Aid Society was held and various committees were appointed. Rev. J. C. Hartsell, of Louisiana, read the quadrennial report of the Freedman's Aid Society and the Southern Educational Society. The report contained the astonishing statement that in spite of all advances made in recent years 70 per cent. of the colored and 86½ per cent. of the white population of the South, ten years of age and over, cannot write.

GRAIN AND PROVISIONS.

Wheat, Corn and Oats Closed Higher—Pork Products Lower.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

CHICAGO, May 8.—Wheat started out with indications of a boom to-day, but the bull tendency was not lasting and the advance was halted rather abruptly, much of the gain being lost before the close. The bulk of the buying orders came from St. Louis, that fact carrying considerable weight and being regarded as significant. July wheat opened from 63⅜@63⅝c. advanced to 64⅛c, declined to and closed at 63¾@63⅞c—⅛@⅝c higher than yesterday. Cash wheat was ⅛c higher, closing easy at the inside.

Corn—An advance in corn in sympathy with that of wheat took place and the professional hailed the opportunity to sell with gratification. The sentiment in this market is anything but bullish and sympathetic bulges are looked upon as so many advantageous occasions for pounding prices. Most of the business consisted of cleaning up for the week, outside and Europe deals being rather small. July corn opened at 29⅞c, advanced to 30⅜@30⅛c, closing 30⅛c—⅛c higher than yesterday. Cash corn was ⅛c higher, closing easier.

Oats like the other grains improved in value. At the same time there was no unwonted activity, trading being of a scalping and evening up order. Very little interest aside from that was noted. July oats closed ⅜ to ⅛c. higher than yesterday.

Provisions—For half an hour or thereabouts after the opening the provision market was active, but with that the day's business may be said to have ended. The action of the hog market, which was in the direction of cheaper prices, controlled the tone and regulated the movement in provisions. July pork closed 12½c. lower; July lard 15c. lower; July ribs 10c. lower.

SPOTS AND FUTURES

Total Visible Supply of Cotton—Crop in Sight—New York Sun's Review of the Cotton Market.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

NEW YORK, May 9.—The total visible supply of cotton for the world is 2,934,342 bales. of which 2,477,142 bales are American, against 4,005,258 bales and 3,617,058 bales respectively last year. Receipts of cotton this week at all interior towns 29,707 bales. Receipts from the plantations 14,057 bales. Crop in sight 6,670,80s bales.

The *Sun* says: Cotton declined two to six points, closing easy, with sales of 79,000 bales.

To-day's features: Liquidating sales, induced by discouraging Liverpool cables, depressed prices here to-day. Liverpool was weaker for futures, and the spot market there was less active, with prices easier, though without quotable change. Then, too, everybody is expecting a bearish Government report on Monday. The news continues favorable. The Southern spot markets were dull and spot cotton here was easier.

NAVAL STORES MARKETS.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

NEW YORK, May 9.—Spirits turpentine nominal at 27½@27¾c. Rosin dull but steady; strained common to good $1 90@1 95.

CHARLESTON, May 9.—Spirits turpentine firm at 24; sales — casks. Rosin—the market was firm; sales 100 barrels; quote: A $1 40, B $1 40, C $1 40, D $1 40, E $1 40, F $1 50, G $1 50, H $1 55, I $1 60, K $1 65, M $1 70, N $1 80, W G $2 00, W W $2 05.

SAVANNAH, May 9.—Spirits turpentine firm at 24½c; sales 2,000 casks; receipts 1,734 casks. Rosin firm and unchanged; sales 4,000 barrels; receipts 5,612 barrels.

PURE BLOOD is the safeguard of health. Keep your blood pure, rich and full of vitality by taking Hood's Sarsaparilla, and you will not need to fear the attacks of disease.

HOOD'S PILLS cure liver ills, constipation, jaundice, sick headache, biliousness. 25c.

Comptroller Eckels has called for a report of the condition of national banks at the close of business on Thursday, May 7th.

BRITISH AND BOERS.

THE TROUBLE IN THE TRANSVAAL REPUBLIC.

War the Possible Outcome of Negotiations—Difficulties in the Way Involving an Immense Outlay by the British Government—Fears of a General Afrikander Rising.

By Cable to the Morning Star.

LONDON, May 9.—The tenor of the speech delivered by Colonial Secretary Chamberlain in the House of Commons yesterday on the situation in South Africa was discussed by the Cabinet before the meeting of the House. Whatever Mr. Chamberlain's personal desire might have been to attack Cecil Rhodes and President Kruger, of the Transvaal, against both of whom he is understood to be incensed, the Cabinet decided to maintain the cautious and tentative policy embodied in the Colonial Secretary's pronouncement. The House, therefore, learned nothing new. Keeping within his brief, Mr. Chamberlain repeated his promise to make a searching inquiry into the actions of the British South African Company, but maintained that such an inquiry must not be opened until the judicial proceedings against those who took an active part in the raid into the Transvaal should be ended, as such an investigation as it was proposed to make might in some way militate against the interests of the defendants. He added that when these proceedings were concluded he would propose the appointment of a joint committee of members of the House of Commons and the House of Lords to thoroughly sift the affairs of the South Africa Company and ascertain what responsibility, if any, attaches to the company's officials for the Transvaal raid. The Boers demand the entire independence of the Transvaal and they mean to obtain it. Mr. Chamberlain's declaration that Great Britain does not desire to interfere with the internal affairs of the South Africa Republic is mere verbal fencing and will in no wise ward off the Boer movement for absolute freedom from British control, international or external. The Cabinet has the strongest reasons to treat with reserve the whole South Africa question. Gov. Robinson telegraphs from Cape Town: "Our best policy is to sit still," and a majority of the Cabinet agrees in this opinion. A section of the ministers, including Mr. Chamberlain, whose *amour propre* has been hurt, believe that the Boer President has outwitted him in diplomacy, and desires that active measures should be taken to assert Great Britain's alleged rights in the Transvaal, but in the meantime they coincide that it will justify, on the part of the Boers, the sending of an ultimatum involving war. The ministry has not closed its eyes to the fact that war is the possible outcome of the negotiations. A question that has been debated in the ministerial circle is whether the retention of South Africa is worth a war that would involve an immense expenditure of money and men. The almost unanimous feeling inside and outside the Cabinet is for war should the Boers declare the convention of 1884 abrogated and unite with the Orange Free State and the Cape Afrikanders in defiance of Great Britain.

In high military quarters, where the plans of a British campaign have been considered, the difficulty of holding the vast territory of South Africa against a general Afrikander rising is fully recognized. It is seen that the want of a good port as a basis of operations for a large expedition is the initial trouble. The whole coast of South Africa has no such port. Hence the War Office has been urging the Government to acquire Delagoa Bay, Africa, from the Portuguese or Portugal's assent for the landing of British troops there. The British ministers meanwhile repudiate the idea of war, but the Transvaal Government continues its preparations for such a contingency.

The whole situation points to a tremendous humiliation of Great Britain if she does not accept the Transvaal challenge and submit to the alteration of the Anglo-Boer convention, which President Kruger demands. The Liberal press advocates the adoption of immediate measures to satisfy Afrikander sentiment by abolishing the British South Africa company and the placing of Rhodesia under the control of the Government of Cape Colony. "Ultimately," says the *Speaker*, "the Afrikanders must govern Rhodesia."

It is necessary, therefore, that representative South African Dutchmen be consulted before anything is done. It will be a good consequence of Dr. Jameson's raid if out of it there arises a South African dominion.

A conference has been held by the Irish Unionists, Peers and members of the House of Commons, at which it was decided to sound the Government on the proposition to abolish the viceroyalty in Ireland before coming to a definite resolution on the question. A majority of the conference favored the proposed change.

CONGRESS YESTERDAY.

The Senate Only in Session—Debate on the River and Harbor Appropriation Bill—Other Bills and Joint Resolutions Passed.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, May 9.—The greatest part of to-day's session of the Senate was occupied by Mr. White in setting out the advantages possessed by San Pedro over Santa Monica for a deep sea harbor on the coast of Southern California. His argument is to be answered on Monday by Mr. Frye, as chairman of the Committee on Commerce, which has incorporated in the River and Harbor bill a large appropriation for Santa Monica.

After the River and Harbor bill was laid aside the unobjected to bills on the calendar were taken up and some thirty were passed. Among them were the following:

Senate bill appropriating $25,000 for a monument to Gen. Nathaniel Green on the battlefield of Guilford Court House, North Carolina, fought March 15, 1781.

Senate joint resolution for a commission to determine the cost of securing for the United States the channel in Atchafalaya bay, Louisiana.

House bill concerning the distilling of brandy from fruits having been reached, Mr. Harris of Tennessee, Democrat, suggested that it be passed over without prejudice. Some discussion ensued and the bill went over without action.

Among the propositions which were submitted, and which went over till a future day, was a joint resolution introduced by Mr. Pettigrew for suits against the directors and stockholders of the Union and Central Pacific Railroad Companies, and a joint resolution, introduced by Mr. Dubois, providing that no Government bonds shall be issued under any existing law until the President shall have communicated to Congress in a message the facts showing the necessity for such issue, and until Congress shall have authorized it.

At 5 p. m. the Senate adjourned until Monday.

The U. S. Treasury gold reserve at the close of business yesterday stood at $117,775,499. The day's withdrawals were $18,600.

When Nature

Needs assistance it may be best to render it promptly, but one should remember to use even the most perfect remedies only when needed. The best and most simple and gentle remedy is the Syrup of Figs, manufactured by the California Fig Syrup Company.

CONDEMNED TO DEATH.

THREE AMERICANS CAPTURED ON THE SCHOONER COMPETITOR.

A Crisis in the Relations Between Spain and the United States May Result—Earnest and Vigorous Protest Made Against the Summary Trial and Every Effort Made to Prevent Execution of the Sentence.

By Cable to the Morning Star.

MADRID, May 9.—A dispatch from Havana says that the five prisoners captured on the schooner Competitor have been sentenced to death. The men sentenced to death are Alfredo Laborde, born in New Orleans, Owen Milton, of Kansas, Wm. Kinlea, an Englishman, and Elias Bedia and Teodneo Dela Maza, both Cubans.

WASHINGTON, May 9.—The passage of the death sentence on the men caught on the filibuster Competitor, it is stated, is liable to bring about a crisis in the relations between Spain and the United States. It is understood that this Government will not allow the executions to take place without an earnest and vigorous protest against the summary manner in which the trial was conducted. Secretary Olney several days ago sent instructions of no uncertain tone to Consul General Williams and these formed the basis for the representations made by Mr. Williams to the court-martial yesterday. Every effort is being made to prevent the execution of the sentence until this Government can make a thorough investigation on which to base appeals or demands.

Of the five men convicted and sentenced two are native-born American citizens and a third, William Kinlea, described as an Englishman, is understood to be a naturalized citizen of this country. The State Department is informed that Owen Milton is from Kansas and that Alfredo Laborde was born in New Orleans. In all cases of arrests of American citizens for alleged complicity in the insurrection, the United States Government has insisted on civil trials for those who were not captured in the act of using arms against the Spanish forces, practically conceding, however, that those bearing and using arms might be tried by military courts. This construction complicates matters in the present instance, as Milton, Laborde and Kinlea are stated to have been captured with arms in their hands. Secretary Olney had a long interview with the President on the subject this morning and on his return to the State Department sent the telegrams to Madrid and Havana.

JACKSONVILLE, FLA., May 9.—In reference to Owen Milton, the Kansas boy condemned to death by the Spaniards, the following dispatch was sent to Secretary Olney this afternoon:

Jacksonville, Fla., May 9, 1896.—Hon. Richard Olney, Secretary of State, Washington, D.C.—Owen Milton, who recently was captured by the Spanish authorities on board of the Competitor and condemned to death, left Key West as a newspaper correspondent, hoping to consummate plans for furnishing reliable news to the correspondents of the Florida *Times Union* at Key West, who in turn were to transmit such reports by cable to the Southern Associated Press and the United Press, through the medium of this paper. He must have had with him at the time of his capture, credentials showing his connection with the *Times Union* as its duly authorized representative. Such a letter was furnished him by me. I send you this information to assist you in your efforts in behalf of young Milton.

[Signed] T. T. STOCKTON,
General Manager *Times Union*.

WASHINGTON, May 9.—It is understood that the friendly offices which the State Department is exerting in behalf of Owen Milton, of Kansas, sentenced by court-martial to be shot in Cuba, are limited to the complaint that the decision was reached in a summary manner without giving any opportunity for defence and too hastily to examine into all the circumstances of the case. The effort now being made at Madrid and Havana is, therefore, to be in the line of securing a delay of execution for a sufficient time to permit an investigation of the Competitor incident as is demanded in the interests of humanity.

It is not thought that any attempt will be made to secure a civil trial for Milton or any of his associates who may be found to be *bona fide* American citizens, the treaty under which such transfers of jurisdiction have hitherto been made appearing to have no bearing in the present instance. The first article of the proctol between the United States and Spain, signed January 12th, 1877, concerning judicial procedure, provides as follows: "No citizen of the United States residing in Spain, her adjacent islands or her ultimate possessions, charged with acts of sedition, treason or conspiracy against the institutions, the public security, the integrity of the territory or against the supreme Government, or any other crime whatsoever, shall be subject to trial by any exceptional tribunal, but exclusively by the ordinary jurisdiction, except in the case of being captured with arms in hand."

Under this article many citizens resident in Cuba have in the past year had their cases transferred to civil courts through the intervention of Consul General Williams, but there does not appear to be the slightest ground for claiming Owen Milton to be a "resident" of Cuba, and the article cannot therefore be made to apply to him. The same protocol, however, (which was negotiated by Caleb Cushing) further provides that those taken with arms in hand as excepted in the article quoted, shall be tried by ordinary council of war, shall have counsel to defend them and the right to compel the attendance of witnesses. This clause also relates only to residents.

DRY GOODS MARKET.

A Fair Amount of Business—Advance in Prints and Low Grade Bleached Goods.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

NEW YORK, May 9.—The week's results in the cotton goods division of the dry goods market has been, on the whole, encouraging to sellers. There has been a fair amount of business transacted which, if not well distributed, has been most noticeable in departments where general strength usually first develops. Print cloths have advanced 1-16c, and under their influence low grade bleached goods have tended upwards. The advance in regular print cloths has been the surprise of the week as it has been secured in face of an enormous stock of goods on hand and in the absence of any demand of moment. The course of the market for raw cotton has been a factor in the situation and is entirely responsible for the rise in print cloths. To-day's market has ruled quiet in all departments, but the week closes without loss of tone and any previous improvement in values well maintained.

STEAMER BERMUDA.

Her Arrival on the Coast of Honduras Confirmed.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

WASHINGTON, May 9.—Confirmatory advices have been received here of the arrival of the steamer Bermuda on the coast of Honduras, but it was not stated in the telegram as to whether she succeeded in landing the arms and ammunition as well as the seventy men who were also on her when she left Jacksonville two weeks ago. It is believed, however, the object of the voyage was reached, for she could otherwise have reached Truxillo or Puerto Cortez a week earlier than she did.

SOUTHERN BAPTISTS.

SECOND DAY'S SESSION OF THE CONVENTION AT CHATTANOOGA.

An Impassioned Appeal for Foreign Missions—Touching Scene—The Theological Seminary—The Woman's Missionary Union and the Creek and Choctaw Indians.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

CHATTANOOGA, May 9.—The second day's session of the Southern Baptist Convention began with Judge Haralson in the chair, but relieved towards the close of the morning by ex-Governor Northen, of Georgia, first vice president. An impassioned appeal was made by R. J. Willingham, corresponding secretary of the Foreign Missions Board, to save the cause of the missions from going backward, consequent on the increasing indebtedness of the board. Subscriptions were opened on the floor and $8,089 were subscribed by those present.

A touching scene followed a motion to honor the living organizers of the convention at Augusta in 1845, by a rising vote. A resolution was carried to examine into the relations existing between the Baptist Theological Seminary at Louisville and the convention. This action arises out of an article in Johnson's Encyclopedia by President Whitsill taking the ground that Roger William was sprinkled after the fashion of the early English Baptists.

The resolution presented at the morning session of the convention reads thus: "Be it resolved, that a committee consisting of one from each State represented in the convention be appointed to report back to this body what relations exist between the Baptist Theological Seminary at Louisville and the convention, and what control it has as to the teachings and actions of the former."

The report of the committee will be made Monday, but it is doubtful whether the convention has authority to interfere in the affairs of the seminary or to discipline its teachers for their teachings. A contrary report is significant of a strong effort being made to reprimand President Whitsett for his fearless statement "of historical facts relating to baptismal rites of the early English Baptists."

A graceful act of the great body was the recognition of the surviving members who participated in the reorganization of the convention at Augusta in 1845. Messrs. Plumb and Hyckman, two aged men of Augusta Green Street church, who assisted in the entertainment of the first convention, were the only responsers as the convention rose and stood with bowed heads while the "silver greys" mounted the platform.

J. S. Bledsoe, of Arkansas, one of the founders, aged 85 years, who has baptised 2,500 persons into the church, sent greetings to the convention.

The afternoon session was brief, and taken up in the main by addresses on the work of the Sunday School Board.

At 4 o'clock an adjournment was taken to permit the delegates to participate in a flag-raising over the county court house. During the ceremony, which was witnessed by 3,000 people, minute guns were fired by the local artillerymen in honor of the sixteen States represented in the convention.

A grand missionary rally was held to-night in the First Baptist Church which was addressed, among others, by John L White, Moderator of the North Carolina Convention, on "Brazil"; W. S. Choles, of Dallas, Texas, handled his subject, "Africa," in an inimitible and witty manner.

The original parchment on which Bishop Beber wrote "From Greenland's Icy Mountains" was exhibited to the audience, who joined heartily in the famous song. This manuscript is in the possession of Rev. R. B. Garrett, Pastor of the First Baptist Church of Chattanooga.

"Japan" was the subject of a very instructive talk by Rev. J. S. Kirley, of St. Louis.

The people had come out to hear Dr. John H. Eugar, the beloved representative of Southern Baptists in Florence, Italy, who has recently returned for a brief vacation from the mission field. Dr. Eugar's remarks told of the thraldom in which the Roman Catholic faith holds the masses of Italy.

A delegation of seven Creek and Choctaw Indians from Indian Territory divided popular interest with Dr. A. J. Diaz, late Spanish prisoner in Morro Castle, Havana.

The Woman's Missionary Union secured both attractions to-day. Mrs. Combes presented a request to the Union for the admission of the Indian Territory, which has now native missionaries and over 12,000 Baptist believers. The Chautauqua salute was given by the ladies in honor of their Indian sisters. Though unacquainted with the English language, Mrs. N. C. Combes addressed the meeting, her husband acting as interpreter.

On motion of Mrs. J. B. Cambrell, of Georgia, the territory was admitted to representation in the Union. Dr. Diaz was then introduced, and told of the mission work done on the island among their own sex by Cuban girls who had been educated by the Woman's Union. The secretaries of the two mission boards of the convention and of the Sunday School Board, to wit: Drs. J. Willingham J. T. Tichenor and J. M. Frost, enjoy the distinction of being the only men admitted to the sessions of the Woman's Missionary Union. The annual address of the president, Miss Fannie Heck, of North Carolina, before this flourishing branch of the convention, was one of the most eloquent and beautiful ever delivered before any assembly.

The Protestant pulpits of the city will be filled to-morrow by the visiting divines. The Southern Baptist Convention is perhaps as well supplied with pulpit orators as any like body in the world.

BASE BALL.

Result of Games Played Yesterday at Various Places.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

Birmingham—Birmingham, 15; Atlanta, 3.

New Orleans—New Orleans, 2; Montgomery, 1.

Mobile—Mobile, 12; Columbus, 7.

Cleveland—Cleveland, 8; Brooklyn, 19.

Pittsburg—Pittsburg, 9; Washington, 14.

Cincinnati—Cincinnati, 5; Baltimore, 6.

Chicago—Chicago, 10; Philadelphia, 11.

St. Louis—St. Louis, 8; New York, 15.

Louisville—Louisville, 5, Boston, 17.

Richmond — Richmond, 7; Portsmouth, 0.

Roanoke—Petersburg, 11; Roanoke, 14

Norfolk—Norfolk, 14; Lynchburg, 8.

SHIPBUILDERS STRIKE.

Employes of the Globe Company at Cleveland, Ohio.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

CLEVELAND, May 9.—On the eve of the launching of the new steamer Sir Henry Bessemer to-day, two hundred iron and steel shipbuilders and helpers struck at the Globe Shipbuilding Company's yard for higher wages. They have taken steps to guard the yard, so that no men can take their places and launch the Bessemer. The men demand the same wages as are being paid employes of the Cleveland Shipbuilding Company. The Globe strikers to-morrow will ask for admission into the Iron and Steel Shipbuilders' Helpers' Union. A mass meeting of the strikers was held last night. A grievance committee was appointed to confer with the company.

McMinnville, Tenn, was visited yesterday by a fire which destroyed the spoke and handle factory owned by C. F. Burroughs & Co. Loss $15,000, insurance $5,000.

THE MICHIGAN CONVENTION.

Don M. Dickinson Denies Charges Made by Senator Vest—Says the Chicago Convention Will Not Favor the Free Coinage of Silver.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

DETROIT, MICH., May 9.—Don M Dickinson to-day gave out for publication a reply to the charges made in the United States Senate Thursday by Senator Vest in regard to the control of the Michigan State Democratic Convention by office-holders. Mr. Dickinson says that Senator Vest is in error in all of his statements about the Michigan Convention, as are the other Southern Senators who have been making threats of Senatorial investigation of the campaign culminating in the recent action of that convention. He asserts that neither Chairman Stevenson nor anybody else issued any circular to office holders in connection with that convention. Office-holders friendly to the administration were outnumbered in both county and State conventions by office-holders with free silver proclivities. Not one of the leaders of the majority on the floor of the convention was a Federal office-holder. He denies that delegations were filled by persons from outside the counties represented. The 16 to 1 men never had a majority of delegates elected of 150 or 200; on the contrary the returns tabulated by the administration forces before the delegates reached the city showed a strong majority against free silver.

The talk of the use of money is pure and unadulterated slander and libel. If any money was used in this State in the campaign it was used in behalf of a free silver syndicate organized and existing outside of this State and furnishing money to carry on the campaign in this State. In conclusion, Mr. Dickinson says that it has been demonstrated that not more than 25 per cent. of the Democratic voters of this State favor the free and unlimited coinage of silver. Mr. Dickinson declared that the Chicago Convention will not favor the policy of free coinage at the ratio of 16 to 1.

NEVADA REPUBLICANS.

The State Convention Sends an Unpledged Delegation to St. Louis and Declares in Favor of Free Coinage of Silver.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

VIRGINIA CITY, NEV., May 9.—The Nevada Republicans met in State Convention here to day and sent an unpledged delegation to St. Louis.

The platform favors the restoration of the currency to the basis existing prior to 1873, with the free and unlimited coinage of silver at the ratio of 16 to 1; recommends the displacement of Nevada's Senators and Representatives as non-residents and favors tariff protection.

WARM WIRELETS.

The extensive cotton mills of Samuel Riddle's Sons, of Riddle, Pa., were destroyed by fire yesterday, involving a loss of $180,000, on which there was insurance of $105,000.

Frank Slavin, the pugilist, arrived at New York yesterday, from England. He comes to get up a fight with Peter Maher, and if he is successful with the Irishman he will go after the present champion, "Bob" Fitzsimmons.

The Schumacher interests at Marseilles, Ill., consisting of the Marseilles Land and Water Power Company and the Illinois River Paper Company, has made an assignment. The assets foot up about $750,000, more than double the liabilities.

The Mount Pleasant Field Band, of forty-one pieces, will leave Washington to-day via the Atlantic Coast Line for Savannah, Ga., to furnish the music at the inter-State military drill to be given in that city from the 11th to the 16th of this month.

Mike McRae, the last of the McSwean murderers, was hanged yesterday at Ozark, Ark. He made a full confession on the scaffold, saying he and Jim Summers killed McSwean and wife and that Mitchell Wooten, hanged two years ago, was innocent.

Capt. J. D. Johnston died in Savannah, Ga., last night, in the 98th year of his age. Capt. Johnston was the surviving ranking officer of the Confederate navy, and the senior ranking officer, by date of commission, of the old United States navy.

Judge Geo. Harrison, of the Supreme Court of Appeals, met with a serious accident yesterday at his home in Staunton, Va. An upright piano toppled over and fell upon his left leg below the knee, breaking both bones, the smaller one in two places.

Redden Williams, a white farmer near Mantua, Ala., was lynched while en route to jail at Eutaw. He had been arrested for raping his daughter and was committed to jail after a preliminary trial. A masked mob met the officers in the woods and swung Williams to a tree.

Henry Bolyn, ex-city treasurer of Omaha, Neb., after a second trial has been convicted of embezzling $105,500 of public funds from the County School Board of Omaha. Punishment may be from one to twenty-five years and fine in the amount or double the amount of the embezzlement.

The Secret of Glamis.

In a certain drawing room the other afternoon we were talking of some well known superstitions, and, among others, of that secret room in the castle of Glamis which, Sir Walter Scott tells us, is known only to the Earl of Strathmore, his heir apparent and one other person in whom the earl may choose to confide. One of our party told us an amusing story concerning this secret chamber of Glamis. Once, when stopping at the castle in autumn, a curious and indiscreet visitor took advantage of the host's absence to suggest a plan by which the whereabouts of the hidden chamber should be revealed. The castle was full, and it was proposed that each guest should hasten to his or her room and hang his or her pillow out of the window, while one visitor was told to mark off such window as displayed no white signal. In the middle of carrying out this pretty plan the master of the castle returned unexpectedly, and great was his wrath at this unseemly curiosity. Never had the owner of Glamis appeared in so towering a passion. The display of temper is hardly to be wondered at, for the Glamis secret is regarded with an extraordinary seriousness by the Strathmore family, and when imparted to the heir has been known to fill him with a gloom hard to dispel.—London Sketch.

A Mystery of the Law.

In a case not 1,000 miles from Fort Worth, after a killer was acquitted, the wife of the victim brought a suit against him and was promptly awarded a considerable sum by way of damages. The verdict was upheld by the supreme court. The criminal law said the slayer was innocent. The civil law said he was guilty. If the latter was wrong, he was robbed of his sustenance by the law, with the connivance of the supreme court.—Fort Worth (Tex.) Gazette.

A True Saying.

Customer—Good gracious, how can you charge $800 for a watch like that?

Dealer—Time's money, madam.—Detroit Free Press.

When Baby was sick, we gave her Castoria.
When she was a Child, she cried for Castoria.
When she became Miss, she clung to Castoria.
When she had Children, she gave them Castoria.

CLOSING SCENES OF THE WAR.

A Confederate Band Which Deserted In a Body to Washington.

In the latter part of the month of March, 1865, Washington saw many signs of collapse of the rebellion. The Confederate army appeared to be badly demoralized, and deserters, who arrived constantly in large numbers, reported that men from Alabama, Georgia, Florida and the Carolinas could not be expected to have any heart in a fight which then seemed only for the defense of Virginia, while their own states were overrun by the armies of the Union. During the month of March more than 3,000 deserters were received at Washington, and great numbers were quartered at Fort Monroe, Annapolis and other points nearer the lines, where they were put to work in the quartermaster's department or in the naval service.

One curiosity of the times was a Confederate regimental band which had deserted in a body with its instruments and was allowed to march through the streets of the national capital playing Union airs. This was one of the oddest signs of the final break up. People recalled a story, told by Hooker, that when the Union army scaled and occupied Lookout Mountain a rebel sentry on duty on the crest of one of the most difficult precipices saw our men pile up in solid masses over steeps which had been thought inaccessible and was so surprised that he forgot to run, but stood with feet rooted to the spot, watching the Union force climbing up, and streaming past him, and driving the enemy far to the rear, until he was left alone, a statue of amazement. Recovering himself at last, he threw down his musket, stripped off his rebel gray jacket, stood on them both, and looking far off to the sunny south stretched out as a map below him, said, "How are you, Southern Confederacy?"

But notwithstanding such indications of a collapse of the rebellion at this very time many northern Union newspapers, led by Horace Greeley and others of his stamp, were demanding that appeals should be made to the southern people "to stop the flow of blood and the waste of treasure," and that some message should be sent to the southerners "so terse that it will surely be circulated and so lucid that it cannot be misconstrued or perverted," by way of an invitation to cease fighting. Curiously enough, the nearer the time came for a final surrender the more fervid was the demand for negotiation and appeal from the unreasonable radicals in the ranks of northern Unionists. But all this was soon to end, and while a small party was asking, "Why not negotiate?" the downfall came.—Noah Brooks in Century.

LONDON'S GREAT PARK.

The Hum of the Metropolis Penetrates It With Ever Varying Cadence.

The greatest attraction of Hyde park is one which Londoners and most visitors fail to discover and appreciate. It is a unique and subtle charm whose meaning only those can know who have fallen under its spell. Hyde park, be it remembered, is the only great plot of verdure in the world set in the very center of a great city. Boston Common is but a garden compared with it, Central park may soon be hemmed in by New York's teeming millions, but not yet. Hyde park is a grateful refuge of silence in the midst of turmoil. Only upon its outer borders does the restless mob infringe. Within, away from Rotten row, away from carriage drive and fashionable promenade, there is always rest, tranquillity, silence—no, not silence, but in its place the thing which is the mysterious charm of the spot.

Find a seat upon a bench in the midst of the wide, sweeping, open green where the eye sees only grass and trees, with no sign of the vast city on any side. Sit for a few moments and listen—listen, and there will come to your ears the most wonderful sound in all the world. It is the voice of London—an ever changing, inarticulate, pregnant soliloquy. One day it will be the gentle murmur of a sea shell. Again it is the harsh grinding of the mill of the gods crushing human grain beneath its upper and nether millstones. The mighty but distant reverberation is sometimes a triumphant harmony, sometimes a minor note, melancholy and despairing. The myriad tongued voice which comes from the east is sullen, protesting, enduring; that from the west is a careless chorus of pleasure and prosperity; that from the north is a hopeful strain of patient progress; that from the south is a cadence of struggle and sorrow, and the whole is a symphony of human life, majestic, inspiring, infinitely pathetic.

Nowhere save in this spot does the greatness of London impress itself upon me.—Boston Transcript.

When Two Virginians Meet.

The first thing two Virginians do when they meet is to take a mint julep together. They next talk kin.

If they are strangers to one another, the first requisite is to locate and thus identify each other. Then they take another julep. Then the wild hunt for relationship begins and generally ends in establishing cousinship from a first to a tenth degree from a marriage somewhere between 1650 and the present. Then they take another julep, and the conversation takes this turn and goes on for hours:

"You say you are one of the Randolphs of 'Curls?'"

"No, but my mother was a Page. Her mother was a Burwell. My great-grandmother was a Carry. My great-grandfather was a Lee. My great-great-great-grandmother was a Washington, and my great-great-great-great-grandfather was a Randolph of Tuckahoe, and, ah"—

Here another mint julep stops him.—Washington Post.

Gladness Comes

With a better understanding of the transient nature of the many physical ills, which vanish before proper efforts—gentle efforts—pleasant efforts—rightly directed. There is comfort in the knowledge, that so many forms of sickness are not due to any actual disease, but simply to a constipated condition of the system, which the pleasant family laxative, Syrup of Figs, promptly removes. That is why it is the only remedy with millions of families, and is everywhere esteemed so highly by all who value good health. Its beneficial effects are due to the fact, that it is the one remedy which promotes internal cleanliness without debilitating the organs on which it acts. It is therefore all important, in order to get its beneficial effects, to note when you purchase, that you have the genuine article, which is manufactured by the California Fig Syrup Co. only and sold by all reputable druggists.

If in the enjoyment of good health, and the system is regular, laxatives or other remedies are then not needed. If afflicted with any actual disease, one may be commended to the most skillful physicians, but if in need of a laxative, one should have the best, and with the well-informed everywhere, Syrup of Figs stands highest and is most largely used and gives most general satisfaction.

JOHNSON & FORE.

Call early in the mornings, and avoid the rush in the afternoons. It is our purpose to have every one to receive the best of attention; but very often our Store is so crowded we cannot begin to do ourselves justice. The people have found out where to go for first-class goods. No house in the State carries a nicer line of

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than we do. Five hundred Ladies' Parasols and Umbrellas just received, from $1.00 to $12.00 each.

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ap 21 tf

Food Tin Cans.

In a recent government report by Dr. H. W. Wiley it is stated that in Germany the law requires that the tins employed for holding canned goods shall not contain more than 1 per cent of lead, while in this country there is no restriction whatever in regard to the character of the tin used, the result of this latter fact being the employment of cans in some cases containing as high as 12 per cent of lead. This practice prevails, notwithstanding the unanimity among physiologists as to the effect of lead salts upon the human system, the continual ingestion of even minute quantities of lead into the system being followed eventually by the most serious consequences—painter's colic, lead palsy and other trying diseases well known to physicians being the direct effects of continual exposure of the system to any such minute portions of lead salts. It is said to be possible to exclude the latter by requiring that the tin shall not contain more than, say, 1½ per cent of lead; also that the solder be as free from lead as possible.

In Germany the solder made use of in sealing the cans is not allowed to contain over 10 per cent of lead, while in this country the analysis of numerous samples of the solder applied shows that it contains fully 50 per cent of lead, in addition to this being the lack of care to prevent such solder from coming into contact with the contents of the can, and large surfaces of solder on the seams are often found exposed to the action of the acid contents of the can.

Tourists' Gold In Italy.

At the British embassy to the king of Italy a calculation was made some time ago of the amount of gold brought by travelers into Italy every year. By far the largest number of these travelers come from England and the United States. The calculations made it evident that no less than £20,000,000, or $100,000,000, are brought into this country and left here by these travelers. In the scantiest years that sum has not been less than £14,000,000, while on other occasions it has risen to £22,000,000. Mr. Stamer, a writer on Italy, relates that an old woman in Sorrento once told him that the people in England had no sun, because the English had told her time and again that it was not for society they had come to Italy, but to see the sun. Besides all the English were fair and ruddy. If they had had a sun, why were they not all sunburnt? If they do get sunshine in Italy, as they do, they pay very sweetly for it.—Rome Letter in Baltimore Sun.

BUSINESS LOCALS.

☞ NOTICES For Rent or Sale, Lost and Found Wants, and other short miscellaneous advertisements inserted in this Department, in leaded Nonpareil type, on first or fourth page, at Publisher's option, for 1 cent per word each insertion; but no advertisement taken for less than 20 cents. Terms, positively cash in advance.

Our Safety Deposit Boxes have arrived. Three sizes, latest improved, at popular prices. The ownership of one of these Boxes carries the privilege of storing your silver box without additional charge. National Bank of Wilmington. ma 10 tf

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Two stray mules were taken up yesterday by a farmer some miles from town. Owner can obtain information in regard to them by applying at this office and paying for this advertisement. ma 10 1t

For Rent—The Summer House at Wrightsville N. C., formerly owned by Hansen M. Bowden. Nine elegant rooms, also commodious Dining Room, convenient Kitchen, servants' quarters, 500-gallon Cistern, Stables, &c. Apply to L. A. Blue or S. P. McNair. ma 7 3t th sa su

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Just received one car Jamaica Bananas, 10 barrels Russett and 40 crates Western, N. C., Apples; 25 sacks Irish Potatoes and Onions, Butter Beans, Peas, Dried Apples, Dried Peaches, N. C. Hams, Cakes and Crackers, Candies of all kinds, Nuts, Figs, Dates, Lemons, Oranges and Peanuts, in lots to suit at A. S. Winstead's, Commission Merchants and Wholesale Fruit and Produce Dealers, 115 North Second street. ap 3 D&W tf

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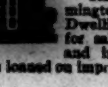

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